The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4963. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The British Parliament Prorogued--Speech of the Queen.

Legal Decisions Regarding the Nitro-Glycerine Explosion at Aspinwall.

Reported Satisfactory Results of the Conference at Salsburg.

Queen Victoria and the Emperor Francis Joseph to Visit Napoleon.

Garibaldi's Movement on Rome Again Deferred.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliament Prorogued—Speech of the Queen.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued to-day.

The Queen was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by Royal Commission.

The Queen declares that there is no longer any ground for apprehension of war in Europe. The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland has proved futile, and the attempt at revolt has been suppressed almost without bloodshed by the valor of the troops, the vigilance and activity of the Police, and the general loyalty of the people. The law has been vindicated without the sacrifice of human life. The speech refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty made by Her Majesty's Government with the United States of America; and in conclusion congratulates the Parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian union, the passage of the Reform Bill, and the adoption of other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion at Aspinwall—Important Legal Decision.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The important suit of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company *vs.* Williams & Guion, just tried in the Liverpool Court of Assizes, has resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs, with damages assessed at £130,000 sterling.

The suit grew out of the nitro-glycerine explosion at Aspinwall, New Granada, on the 3d of April, 1866, by which the steamship *European*, belonging to the plaintiffs, was badly damaged while lying at her wharf in the above-named port.

The explosion also resulted in the loss of sixty lives, including those of the Captain and other officers of the steamer. The steamship *Caribbean*, of the same line, being in port at the time, also sustained serious damages.

The ship was valued at from £36,000 to £40,000. Her cargo was insured for about £80,000. The damage to the *Caribbean* was estimated at nearly £10,000.

The owners of several buildings on shore, which were demolished, put in their claims for damages to a considerable amount additional.

The underwriters declined to make good the losses, and threw the responsibility upon the owners of the *European*, upon the ground that they were culpable in carrying explosive material on their ship, and below deck.

The plaintiffs in turn brought suit against Williams & Guion, as the shippers of the nitro-glycerine, claiming that they were guilty of deception in shipping the article under the name of "glonoin oil," (a substance unknown to chemists or to commerce,) and thus involved the plaintiffs in their great losses and liabilities.

The defendants replied that they had acted in the matter only as "forwarders;" that the explosive material came to them from a Hamburg house, with instructions to forward to Bandman, Neilson & Co., San Francisco, *via* plaintiff's line; that they were themselves deceived by the descriptive title of glonoin oil in the manifest, and had no knowledge nor suspicion of the dangerous character of the freight which thus passed through their hands in the usual course of their business.

The judgment rendered is understood to definitely settle the fact that the plaintiffs are entitled to damages, and that they cannot recover their losses from the underwriters; but the question whether the defendants are ultimately liable, or whether the plaintiffs must look to the original shippers at Hamburg, the originators of the fraud, goes to a higher tribunal for argument and decision.

The York Races—Contest for the Ebor Oaks Stakes.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

The races at York took place to-day and were well attended.

The principal race was for the Ebor Oaks stakes, which were won by *Juez.*

FRANCE.

Rumored Peaceful Result of the Interview of the Sovereigns at Salsburg.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

The semi-official Press of this city declare that the conference of the Emperors at Salzburg insures a long term of peace for Europe.

Queen Victoria and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria to Visit Napoleon in October.

Paris, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

Another gathering of European Sovereigns is expected to take place here. It is reported that their Majesties Queen Victoria of England and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will meet the Emperor Napoleon at Paris in October next.

ITALY.

Parliament Prorogued—The Garibaldian Movement Upon Rome Postponed.

Florence, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The prorogation of the Italian Parliament took place to-day.

Garibaldi has again been obliged to defer the movement on Rome, and the preparations which were being made by the party of action throughout Italy, under the orders of the General, have been suspended.

SPAIN.

Reported Failure of the Revolt in Catalonia.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

It is to-day reported from Madrid that the revolt in Catalonia has failed, and that the authority of Her Majesty's Government is rapidly being reëstablished in the insurrectionary districts.

TURKEY.

Formation of a New Council.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sultan has resolved to form a new Council, composed in equal numbers of Greek and Turkish members.

CHINA.

The New Crop of Tea.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

Advices have been received here from Shanghae, which state that the new crop of tea is coming in very rapidly, and that active sales have been made of it.

PRUSSIA.

Free Trade in Salt.

Berlin, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

The Government of Prussia has declared free trade in salt.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

Consols for money	94 9-16
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21⅜

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—2 P. M.

Consols for money are now quoted at	94⅝
United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21⅜

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 7-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21

Frankfort, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

United States Bonds were quoted at 77⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

Cotton quiet; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11 1-16d.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 13s. 9d. for new Southern. Barley, 5s. Oats, 2s. 11d. Peas, 42s. Flour, 34s. for extra Western.

Provisions—Cheese, 50s. 9d. Beef, 139s. Lard, 51s. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 44s.

Produce—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 3d. Petroleum — Spirits, 8⅜d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Clover Seed, 41s.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Whale Oil, £40; Sperm Oil, £115; Linseed Oil, £39 10s. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

The Antwerp Petroleum market closed nominally, yesterday evening, at 43 francs for standard without change.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 21—2 P. M.

Cotton is more active. The sales-to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.; Middling Uplands, 11 1-16d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

In the Provision market Lard has advanced to 51s. 6d., and Cheese has declined to 50s., and Bacon to 43s. 6d. No changes have taken place in the prices of other articles.

The Produce market is without change.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—2 P. M.

We have no alterations to report in our markets since noon.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10⅜d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, 13s. 9d.; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 2s. 11d.; Peas, 42d.; Flour, 34s.

Provisions—Cheese, 50s.; Beef, 139s.; Lard, 51s. 6d.; Pork, 75s. 6d.; Bacon, 43s. 6d.

Produce—Resin—Common, 7s. 6d., and Middling 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Ashes, 31. Petroleum—Spirits, 8⅜d., and refined 1s. 4d. Clover Seed 41s.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

Sugar dull at 25s. 6d. Iron 53s. Whale Oil £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Oil, £39 10s. Linseed Cakes £10 5s. Linseed, 68s. 6d. for Crude.

Antwerp, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Evening.

Petroleum was quoted at the close of the market at 43 francs.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

Brest, Wednesday, Aug. 21—Noon.

The steamer *St. Laurent*, Capt. Bocando, from New-York on the 10th inst., has arrived here *en route* to Havre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Evil of Trade Unionism.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

The evil of Trade Unionism seems at last to be working its own cure. The monstrous principle of "once a laborer always a laborer," "once a journeyman always a journeyman," and never a master, could not be generally reduced to practice without at last redressing itself. It is an error to suppose that the masters are the greatest sufferers from Trade Unionism. *The workmen and the public suffer equally. The effect of the Unions is to cut down production and stunt the growth of wealth*—that is, to decrease the wage fund of the country, to diminish the number of hands employed, and simultaneously to raise prices. Fewer workmen are employed, lower wages are paid, higher rates are charged for articles of consumption, through the operation of these societies. But labor itself is beginning to revolt against *this impoverishing and anti-social tyranny.* A recent meeting at Staveley shows that the workingmen themselves are beginning to move. There is a familiar saying about the necessity of honest folk combining against the conspiracy of those who would injure them, and the workingmen of Staveley are acting upon this good old adage. It seems astonishing on first thoughts how it can have come to pass that associations in defence of the freedom of labor have not been established long ago. But this is quite in the natural course of things. We find in everything that the great mass of mankind have no bond of union or machinery of organization, and are therefore often at the mercy of small conspiracies and insignificant but compact and active cliques. What is everybody's business is notoriously and proverbially nobody's. At last a time comes when the unorganized, heterogeneous mass is driven by the pressure of circumstances and the instinct of self-preservation to unite in its own defence. It is the interest of the laborer to improve himself into the skilled artisan; of the journeyman to rise into the master; and to do this it is essential that he should be free to work on his own terms. Every man is the best judge of his own interest and capacity, and ought to be at perfect liberty to promote the one and develop the other, without any obstruction from artificial obstacles or restrictions. When these assume the form of protective laws and tariffs, patent to all the world, they are bad enough; but when they consist in the secret ordinances of an irresponsible, ignorant and selfish Vehmgericht, equally ubiquitous and unscrupulous, they become simply intolerable.

The evils which have wrought their own cure at Staveley furnish the materials for an instructive narrative and point a useful moral. It cannot be long before the fact is generalized and the principles it involves universally reduced to practice. Similar evils everywhere exist in kind; the only difference is one of degree or detail. The Staveley Unionist miners, like the London Unionist tailors, had achieved such vast and signal success that *they had attained what must everywhere ultimately be the grand triumph of their principle—they had stopped all industry and deprived themselves of employment.* Things having been brought to a state in which all production was suspended, and neither masters nor men were earning any income, the one living on their capital, the other eating up their savings or languishing on public alms, an attempt was made to call in the aid of non-Union men and start a Free Labor Association. The Unions, of course, declared war against this. At first they were partially successful, and achieved the mustering out of 3,000 men and boys upon strike. The Free Labor Association, however, began to make head against them, and to introduce a little order into this industrial chaos. And no small courage was required for this, for, as the "moral" forces had been found ineffectual, the next step would have been to employ physical force. The most sanguinary and violent threats were fulminated against these men, guilty of the high crime of earning their bread by their labor against the law of idleness and starvation enacted by the Unions. Menaces of arson and murder were bruited about. An influence which may be described as latent "Broadheadism" pervaded the place, and, like latent heat, was ready to burst into activity at a moment's notice, when the proper condition should supervene. Fortunately, the spirit of free labor was more abounding than at Sheffield. The bane was not without its antidote, though this existed in but a small proportion. Yet this is a fact pregnant with hopeful instruction. The little knot of free workers were able to hold their own, and bid defiance to the Goliaths of Unionism.

The effects of free labor at Staveley are just what were to be expected. Prosperity has been insured and promoted, industry thrives, wages rise, more and more hands are employed, the hours of labor are shortened, the population increases, the children are better educated, the standard of morals and of general civilization is elevated. *The adoption of free labor marks an advance in intelligence and in the reasoning and reflective powers.* Experience shows that a certain amount of thought is required to understand even the rudiments of political economy. What can be more simple than the logical sequence which binds free industry by the links of greater production, and the more rapid growth of capital, and the more numerous hands employed and mouths fed with the national and individual good? And yet how few understand this rudimentary truth! To descend from the abstract generalization to the individual instance, the master who is free to employ men on their own terms, instead of having his business operations stopped or impeded by strikes, will make most capital, and, therefore, be able to enlarge his trade and employ most men. But his augmented profits will enable him also to pay the highest wages in proportion to the hours of labor, which may thus be shortened. On the other side, the man who is at liberty to employ his powers free from the Unionist trammels can better himself in proportion to his ability. The laborer of to-day may be a skilled mechanic to-morrow, and end in being a master and a millionaire, while *the Union dwarfs and dwindles everything to one dead level of mediocrity and stunted production.* The results already achieved at Staveley illustrate and prove the truth of these remarks. One of the chief merits of such an organization of free workmen is that it bears all the best fruits of a Benefit or Mutual Insurance Society and Sick Fund, purged from the mischievous and unsocial element of Unionism. The superiority of a Free Labor Benefit Society is manifest in this—that the whole funds are applied to their legitimate purposes, instead of being wasted in fomenting strikes, breeding bad blood between masters and men, crippling industry, and handicapping England in the race of nations.

Even in the most successful strike the workmen in the long run only gain a loss. Suppose the men earning, say 30s. a week, strike for an advance of 3s., or 6d. a day, and succeed. If they are only idle a week, it will take ten weeks to make up the 30s. they lose. Strikes often last for months, so that it may take years to regain the wages lost, and this is only done at the expense of fellow-workmen thrown out of employ through the incidental reduction of the master's business and capital. The evils of a strike are both positive and negative. Non-production and consumption proceed hand in hand, and act and react upon each other. Wealth which ought to have been created is not created, and other wealth that ought to have been profitably applied, and made to multiply and increase itself, is annihilated and destroyed in feeding enforced idleness. Thus, in the end, the strikers themselves must suffer, even when they succeed in dictating their own terms. But when the strike fails there is no false and hollow triumph to flatter self-esteem and disguise the fatal truth. The Unions are wont to boast publicly of what they call their successful strikes, but *are prudently silent about their numerous and ruinous failures.* It is for the intelligent, enterprising workmen, in concert with the employers, to abate those evils and secure *the freedom and independence of labor by forming Anti-Trade Union Associations.*

The Life Raft "Nonpareil."

From the London Times, Aug. 9.

This diminutive specimen of nautical architecture, which arrived at Southampton a fortnight ago, having been navigated across the Atlantic by three men in forty-three days from New-York, has been a source of great attraction during the present week's regatta at Cowes, and Her Majesty the Queen went alongside in her yacht and looked at the little craft. The raft left Southampton yesterday for London, for the purpose of being exhibited at Crystal Palace. This frail structure is so made that it can be taken to pieces or put together in about twenty minutes.

FRANCE.

The Emperor at the Camp of Chalons.

Chalons (Aug. 6) Correspondence of Le Temps.

A dispatch received this morning at headquarters fixes Thursday, the 8th inst., for the arrival of the Emperor at the camp. His Majesty will remain until the 16th. He wishes, indeed, to see for himself the importance of the modifications to be introduced into actual tactics in consequence of the new armament of the French infantry. Ever since the 24th June we have had grand manœuvres every week on Monday and Friday; we were, therefore, much astonished a few days ago to read in the little *Moniteur* that the troops at the Chalons camp would soon commence the grand manœuvres they execute every season. A month and a half in arrear is a little too much; however, from the very beginning of our manœuvres certain changes have been regarded as established principles, others are on trial; repeated experiments can alone demonstrate the expediency, more or less, of their adoption. As before, the artillery commences battle; it opens fire at 2,500 metres; at 1,500 metres its fire is very accurate and effective. During the fire of the artillery the infantry advances, covered by a dense mass of skirmishers, and endeavoring to profit by all the accidents of the ground to avoid the fire of the enemy's artillery. The skirmishers open fire at 1,000 metres. It is still undecided as to the exact distance at which the battalions ought to commence their combined fire; but in a few days the exercise in combined firing will put an end to this uncertainty; meanwhile it is thought that their effect is very great at 800 metres, and that they may commence at that distance against troops in line; at 600 or at 500 metres it is impossible for any troops whatever to stand against the fire of a battalion armed with Chassepots. On a plain no cavalry could approach even at charging distance, that is at 200 metres, a battalion firing at will. This is so thoroughly understood that now in our manœuvres during all the action the cavalry is held in reserve; it has not entered into line, and has only charged when the enemy's troops have clearly indicated their retreating movement.

The Wine Crop in France.

A letter from Bordeaux, dated July 20, says: "The prospects of the wine crop for 1867 are by no means favorable. The inclemency of the weather has caused a spread of the disease known as the *oïdium*, whose attack could not be warded off by the use of sulphur, owing to the heavy continuance of showers of rain and hail and high winds. It is now thought that only one-half or two-thirds of the quantity of grapes gathered in 1866 will be obtainable in 1867, and even this small proportion will be lessened if the weather does not improve. The inevitable consequence of these unfavorable prospects is already most apparent by an advance in the price of wines."

The International Co-operative Congress.

From La Liberté, Aug. 9.

The International Coöperative Congress will meet in Paris on the 16th, 17th and 18th of August. The subjects for discussion, in which foreign members may take part in their several languages, will be: 1. On the the distribution of benefits in coöperative societies, comprising the opportunity of conferring benefits—to auxiliaries; to clients; to moral institutions (libraries, education, &c.) 2. On the means of creating and establishing relations between the various coöperative societies of France, as also between French and foreign societies. 2. On the utility and means of propagating the coöperative movement in other countries. 4. On coöperation applied to instruction (libraries, lectures for adults, teaching, education, &c.) 5. On the responsibility of members of coöperative societies beyond their contribution. The meetings will be public; every one may assist at them on payment of fifty centimes each meeting.

ITALY.

Statistics of the Cholera.

Florence (Aug. 3) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

From a report on the cholera lately published we find that the cases from January to July this year have been as many as 63,376, followed by 32,074 deaths. The Sicilian provinces have been the most grievously affected by the malady. In Girgenti 16,014 cases are reported and 7,310 deaths; in Bari (Neapolitan provinces,) 11,116 cases and 6,413 deaths; at Caltanisetta (Sicilian provinces,) 7,191 cases and 4,110 deaths. In a word, we find that death followed the attack in above half the number of cases. Not one of the 49 provinces of Italy has been spared, though in some cities, such as Florence, only a couple of cases are reported. But another alarming symptom—a symptom of moral disease quite as melancholy as the physical malady—has been observed throughout Italy, especially in the Calabrias and Sicily, though even the Northern provinces are not free from its contagion. This sympton is the dread of poison, the belief in its presence through various malevolent agents and noxious influences. In Sicily this dread greatly excites the mind of the suffering population and adds to their calamitous state. A thirst for vengeance upon the soldiers, who are supposed to be in some mysterious manner connected with the cholera, is felt by the people. The unremitting zeal and kindness of the officers and men in the care of the suffering and sick have done nothing to calm the popular feeling. Even when they are assisting the sufferers, they are regarded with hatred and suspicion; nay, frequently subjected to violence.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel.

From the London Times, Aug. 8.

The French Imperial and the Italian Royal Commissioners had an official inspection of the works of the tunnel through the Mont Cenis on the 24th and 25th of July. Of the total length of the 12,220 metres, equal to seven English miles and a half and 235 yards, there were excavated on the 31st of December last 3,900 metres on the Italian or Bardeneche side of the mountain, and 2,435 metres on the Modane or French side; total, 6,335 metres. Between the 1st of January and the 30th of June of the present year, 774 metres were excavated, being the largest number by nearly 200 metres excavated in any one half year since the commencement of the works in 1857. Of the 744 metres, 415 are on the Italian, and 318 on the French side, making the total excavated at that date 7,109 metres. Ever since the commencement, the progress made on the French side has been slower than on the Italian—thus, while on the 30th of June last the latter had only to execute 1,754 metres, or about an English mile and a tenth, to accomplish its half, on the French side there remained to be excavated 3,357 metres, or nearly two miles and a tenth. If three metres a day could be excavated on the French side, the perforation of the tunnel would be accomplished in three years and three weeks; but, as in all probability it will not be proceeded with more rapidly than two metres a day, it will require four years and 31 weeks to complete it. The tunnel will be lined in its entire length with stone quarried in the immediate vicinity of the two entrances. At the present time the excavations, or headings, are about 1,500 metres in advance of the amount lined. Each metre excavated and lined hitherto has cost, on an average, 11,000 francs, and various circumstances will tend to increase this expenditure as the works proceed further inward. The approach on the French side, to connect its entrance at Modane with St. Michel, (the present termination of the railway system of France in the direction of the Mont Cenis,) will be twelve miles long, through an extremely difficult and mountainous country. On the Italian side the amount of railway to be constructed from Bardeneche to connect it, in the neighborhood of Susa, with the railway system of Italy, will be twenty-two and a half miles. The whole of these works will be of a very heavy and expensive character. They are now about to be let, and the time to be allowed by the contract for their completion is to be four years and a half. The length of the railway, *via* the tunnel from St. Michel to Susa, will be forty-two miles, or six and a half miles shorter than that now nearly finished on the outside of the Mont Cenis Pass, and known as the "Fell Railway," from its being constructed in accordance with the patents of the gentleman of that name. The only delay to the opening of this railway for traffic is the non-delivery of its rolling stock, but this difficulty will, it is expected, be overcome by the middle of September. As regards transit through the tunnel, in consequence of the average gradient on the French half being one in 45½, and the steepest gradient on the line being one in 28, it will not be possible for a train to go through from the North to the South in less than from 38 to 40 minutes. Coming from the South to the North the ascent is much more gradual, but even in this case the transit will occupy from 30 to 32 minutes as a minimum. It has yet to be seen whether passengers would not prefer the outside line instead of being shut up in a tunnel so long as we have just stated. It is for this, among other reasons, that many persons expect the Fell Railway, which only possesses a concession for working until the tunnel line is opened for traffic, will have its privileges extended so as to make it practically a permanent concession.

ITALY AND ROME.

Disturbances in the Papal States.

From the Giornale di Roma, Aug. 8.

During the night of the 4th inst. 200 peasants left Velletri singly, and proceeded to a place called Campetto, with the object of taking possession of some land belonging to other persons, and of cultivating it for their own benefit. The Government took energetic measures, by which the assemblage was dispersed, and the leader of the band was arrested. The riot was, however, recommenced in spite of the presence of the troops, and nine of the most turbulent individuals were taken prisoners. Order was thus restored, and the sinistar intentions were defeated of those who had brought about the disturbances with perhaps a more serious aim.

Garibaldi's Intentions.

Florence (Aug. 6) Correspondence of Le Temps.

Efforts are being made to induce Garibaldi to give up all idea of immediate action against Rome. Certain Radicals of my personal acquaintance are going to Vinci and elsewhere to implore Garibaldi to return to Caprera. I know also that Garibaldi maintains, in spite of all, that something ought to be done. According to Garibaldi's ideas, if no immediate movement be made against Rome, Viterbo, for instance, should rise, to serve as an example to the Romans. As is well known, there exists an order of the day of the ministry of arms at Rome, signed Kanzler, which determines that "the Pontifical troops are not to engage, but if attacked fall back on Rome." Garibaldi concludes from this: "The provinces to commence with are therefore open to us." "And afterwards?" say to Garibaldi such of his friends as do not approve of immediate action. "If Rome does not rise will you lay siege to it? Will you besiege the Zouaves?" Garibaldi replies: "I will not believe in the failure of the Romans to do their duty. They want to see us there; let us go."

General Opinion Regarding Garibaldi's Plan.

Rome (Aug. 2) Correspondence of le Journal des Débats.

The general opinion with regard to Garibaldi's plan has somewhat modified. The formation of a national junta of a rather more decided character had been hailed with enthusiasm, and its proclamation was received with favor. The Romans, believing that they were on the eve of a decisive crisis, gave way to a moment of impulse, and appeared resolved to take part in a moment to overthrow the sacerdotal power. But reflection came to cool this warlike ardor. The language of M. Rattazzi in the Chamber of Florence proved that he was in no way conniving with Garibaldi, and that he would oppose any extravagant enterprise to the utmost of his power, in order to rest faithful to the Convention of September. Acts followed words. An army of 40,000 men has been placed *en échelon* along the Roman frontier, and cruisers have been sent to the coast to prevent any landing. The difficulties of an invasion have become more palpable; the Romans, not being assured of support, were afraid of being abandoned to their own resources, and of finding themselves alone in presence of the Pontifical troops, among which the tendency toward a general defection had been rather exaggerated. For all these reasons the first inclination toward aggression gave way to a sort of hesitation; and this is at the present moment the state of public opinion here. The Government has not taken, at least apparently, any measure indicating much alarm. The army has made no significant movement; it still occupies the same garrisons, and is only now beginning to change quarters.

The Antibes Legion in Rome.

Florence (Aug. 6) Correspondence of La Presse.

The following, according to a report generally believed, are the measures proposed by Gen. Dumont, in concert with Cardinal Antonelli, for the reorganization of the Antibes Legion: First, to dissolve the Legion and to reconstitute it to an effective of 1,500 to 2,000 men; second, to replace Col. d'Argy, whose severity has contributed to the discontent of the troops; third, to give to each member of the Legion the privilege of breaking his engagements; and fourth, to make it compulsory that the members of the Legion renounce all benefits accruing to them in the absence of any convention, and to authorize the giving up to the Pontifical authorities all deserters on French territory. Finally, some modifications will be introduced in the administration of the Legion and in the rations of the soldiers.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Ex-Senator Brown, of Mississippi, on Reconstruction.

Hon. Albert Gallatin Brown, long a Senator from the State of Mississippi, made a speech on the 3d inst. at Holly Grove, Copiah County, Miss., to a mixed audience of whites and blacks, his remarks being in the main addressed to the colored people. He commenced with the word "citizens," omitting the "fellow," as he was disfranchised and proscribed. He said to the negroes that "the same supreme power that enfranchised them disenfranchised him, and forever debarred him the right to hold office, though every man, woman and child in the State, white and black, should desire to have him do so." But he asked no sympathy, and was content to be abandoned to his fate. He was indebted to the favor of the people for thirty years' political experience, and he held that experience in trust for the benefit of the people. Therefore he was talking to them. The Congressional plan of reconstruction was odious to him, but they should yield gracefully. He said:

"I know the locomotive is on the track; the steam is up. Old Thad. Stevens is engineer, and he is drunk with rage. I am not going to play the little bull, and try to butt the thing off. It might be very courageous, but it would be very indiscreet. Old Thad. wants to run his engine over us. But I'll not give him a chance to run it over me. I'd rather step aside, and see him grit and gnash his teeth at his disappointment, than stand on the track, get run over, and witness the chuckling at my folly. I mean by all this that the Radicals in Congress want you to reject the proposed plan of reconstruction. They have the will, the disposition and the power to force upon you still harsher terms; and as certain as that there is a Deity in Heaven they will do it. Do you ask how? I answer, by the very simple process of disfranchising a yet larger portion of the whites, and giving to vicious white men and ignorant blacks the exclusive right to vote. Do you ask, can Congress do this? What is it that Congress has not done?"

As to the finality of the present proposition, he said:

"I hear it said on all sides, if we accept these terms, Congress will not be satisfied, but will impose other and harsher terms. This is but an opinion, and I dissent from it. I believe if we close in with the terms now offered, and do it in good faith, no further demands will be made of us by Congress. I do not suppose the extremely Radical members, such as Stevens, Logan, Boutwell, &c., will be satisfied, but Congress, as a body, will be. Its word is pledged, and I am satisfied it will not be violated. But suppose it is, who will be dishonored? You, who have complied with the terms, as harsh as Congress chose to make them, or Congress itself, which, in that case, will meanly and perfidiously have eaten its own words? I have no thought that Congress is going to do any such thing; but if it does, the civilized world will be at no loss in fixing the black spot of dishonor. Entertaining these views you will not be surprised when you hear me say that I am in favor of accepting the Congressional plan for reconstruction in good faith, and for carrying it out in all its amplitude, and to the nicest punctilio."

As to the fact that freedom for the negro was a result of the war, Mr. Brown stated the case in this way:

"You have been told, and no doubt many of you believe, that the late war was waged by the Northern people for the purpose of setting you free, and that the Southern people fought for the sole purpose of holding you in bondage. No such thing is true. That there were individual men in both armies who were actuated by these motives, is no doubt true. But these were not the controlling motives of either of the grand armies. The Confederate States took up arms in defence of their equal rights, and to establish their separate independence. The United States fought to maintain the Union, the Constitution and the laws. At least that is what they said. Congress stoutly denied that freedom to the black man was any part of the object of the war. President Lincoln issued his proclamation offering us peace and the perpetuity of Slavery, on the simple condition that we would lay down our arms and return to our allegiance to the United States. That we were not fighting to keep you in slavery, is proved by our prompt rejection of this proposition. The fact of its being submitted to us, is proof that the North did not go to war to set you free. If we were fighting to hold you in slavery, we had gained our point, and would have laid down our arms. If the North was fighting to set you free, they were ready to abandon their object. The truth is you are indebted to your own good conduct, under God's providence, for your freedom. It was predicted that you would take up arms against your former masters. Instead of this, most of you staid at home, protected the wives and children of our soldiers in the field, and made bread and meat for our armies. The Yankees, seeing this, resorted to the expedient of declaring you free, as a means of starving us out, and thus force us to make a peace. It was a political necessity resorted to, not so much to benefit the colored man as it was to punish the white man. * * * But it is said the Northern people are more your friends than the white people of the South. Let us inquire into this. Is it probable that a people who are strangers to you can be more your friends than are the people among whom you have been raised, and whose gratitude you have excited by your docility and fidelity under trying circumstances? But let us try another test. How do the Northern people treat the colored folks who live among them? You will naturally conclude they have given them all the rights they have conferred on you, and more too. Not a bit of it. In most of the Northern States the colored men have about as many rights as you had when you were slaves; and they are much less respected by their white neighbors, as a general thing, than you are in this country by your former masters. It is very well for you to inquire if all these things have been given to strangers why the same things, and even greater have not been done for your race at the North? The answer is easy. These things have been done because it was supposed white men of the South would be punished thereby, and not as a favor or benefit to the colored man. I am happy to say the design has not been effected; the white men of the South has not been humiliated. They consented to your emancipation as one of the results of the war, and, having done so, intelligent men everywhere agree that you ought to have, without reserve, all civil and political rights necessary to the protection of your lives, your liberty and your property. To-day you stand equal with the white people before the law. By this I mean that you have the right to vote, to hold office, to make contracts, to buy and sell property, to sue and be sued, to give evidence in Court, and in general terms to do whatever a white man may rightfully do for your own preservation and political protection. Right here the equality ceases—as it ceases between white people. God never designed that men should be equal. He made some short, some large and some small, some wise and some foolish, some with white skins and some with dark. He marked his distinctions all over the human family, and what God did men cannot undo. Men make men equal before the law; that is, they can confer on them equal civil and political rights, but they cannot make them of equal stature, of equal wisdom, or of the same color. No more can they make them socially equal. Social equality depends on agreement. The laws cannot force it. I am no man's equal, socially, unless he agrees to the equality. No man has a right to demand against my consent; and this rule is universal and all-pervading among men. Your race is no exception to the rule. The honest, industrious and frugal among you do not admit to social equality the dishonest, idle and wasteful of your own color, nor do white people. Social equality is simply a matter of private agreement, and is not to be controlled by any public law. Whenever the black people desire social equality, and the white people agree to yield it, we shall have it, and not before. It takes two to make a bargain, and I risk nothing in saying that neither whites nor blacks in the South want to make this bargain now. I have but one idea to add. It is this: there will be social equality in the South between the races quite as soon as the same thing occurs at the North; for I happen to know that the Southern people have a much higher appreciation of the black man's honor and character than the Northern people have. * * * The most important advice I have to give is on the subject of education. Educate yourselves, to help educate your neighbors, but above all, educate your children—'This is the law and the prophets.' You will never be fitted to use that liberty, so suddenly thrust upon you, until you and your children are educated. I tell you now that the right to vote, if used without intelligence, is like an edged tool unskillfully held, more likely to wound the user than the man against whom it is used. If I was dying, and was allowed to utter but three words to the colored people, I would say, 'Educate your children.'"

Gen. Pope's Letter—A Response from Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

We are happy to believe that the state of feeling in Virginia is much more favorable to reconstruction than it is represented as being in Georgia; nevertheless there is much in the letter of Gen. Pope to Gen. Grant, which we publish this morning, that our people may lay to heart in the way of admonition. The views and sentiments expressed by Gen. Pope may be fairly taken as those of that great body of people at the North who, without entertaining the vindictiveness or approving the policy of such men as Stevens, Logan, Chandler, &c., are yet firmly resolved to work out and secure all those results of the war which they regard as legitimate, whatever time or means may be required. The fact that Gen. Grant has thought proper to depart from the usual practice in such matters, and lay this paper before the public, is, we fear, significant of his own opinions. However this may be, we may rest assured that such a document as this cannot be spread before the people of the North without producing a strong impression; and if the people of Virginia would escape the evils that will result to Georgia from the insane course of certain old party leaders, they must sternly discountenance all who imitate them here in the intemperance of their language (whether spoken or printed) and the madness of their counsels. We cannot too constantly keep in mind the necessity for moderation and the advantages of conciliation.

Registration in Arkansas—Probable Extension of Time.

The following circular has been issued by Gen. Smith, commanding the Sub-district of Arkansas:

Headquarters Sub-District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 8, 1867. [Circular.]

Board of Registrars will report to these headquarters direct, with the least possible delay, whether they will require any extension of time beyond the 31st day of this month, as now directed for the completion of registration in a thorough manner, and if so, how long an extension will be required.

They will also report whether any assistance, in addition to agencies already ordered and employed, may be required in order to remove unlawful hindrances to the registration, and if so, they will state fully the nature of the hindrance and what agency they would recommend to remove it.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. SMITH,
C. B. HALL,
Second Lieut. Twenty-eighth U. S. Inf. A. A. A. G.

Registration in Alabama.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, of the 14th inst., says: "The registration lists of this State will embrace nearly, if not quite 150,000 voters. Of these colored votes will have a majority of from ten to twelve thousand. At the first election, delegates to the Constitutional Convention will be voted for, and, at the same time, the sense of the voters would be taken upon the question of Convention or no Convention. It is conceded on all hands that the vote against the Convention will be very small. From present indications we should say that it will not reach twenty thousand. This will leave a majority of over a hundred thousand for the reconstructions, which will be large enough for all practical purposes."

The Cabinet—Further Changes Not Improbable.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Aug. 20.

We are satisfied that the telegraphic reports to the effect that further changes in the Cabinet are imminent had their origin in the fact, that upon the exhibition of contumacy on the part of Mr. Stanton, the other members gave the President assurances that if reasons of State should at any time render a reconstruction of the Cabinet in his opinion necessary, they would cheerfully tender their resignations. This was done, however, it is understood, to mark their disapproval of Mr. Stanton's unprecedented obstinacy. Nevertheless, it does not follow that changes will not take place as emergencies may arise.

Democratic State Convention in Maryland.

A meeting of the Maryland Democratic State Central Committee was held at Baltimore on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at which, among other proceedings, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Executive Committees of the several counties and of the City of Baltimore are hereby requested to use their best efforts to secure the adoption of the new Constitution by the largest possible vote; and for this purpose to effect a thorough organization of all who are in favor of the adoption of such Constitution, without regard to past political associations.

Resolved, That in the event of the adoption of the new Constitution, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee is requested to call a State Convention, the call to be addressed to the Democratic and all other conservative voters of the State, the Convention to meet in the City of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock M., on the 9th day of October next, to nominate candidates for the various offices to be elected by the State at large.

A Luminous Idea from the Buckeye State.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

One of our correspondents is filled with an original idea so brilliant that we make haste to make room for the communication in which he embodies his discovery:

Odin, Ill., Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1867.

To the Editors of the Commercial:

Herewith I inclose you a plan whereby Edwin M. Stanton may become President of the United States. Such a bit of poetic justice would thrill the heart of every loyal man throughout the land. Let Cameron resign; let the Governor of Pennsylvania appoint Stanton to fill the vacancy. Wade can resign his position in the Senate. Elect Stanton presiding officer. The House can present impeachment papers against Johnson. Let the Senate oust him—Stanton becomes President. Cameron can be reappointed, and Wade reelected as presiding officer of the Senate. Justice is satisfied—the nation triumphant!"

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Long Engagement Temporarily Suspended.

From the Hartford Courant, Aug. 21.

The local incident we are about to relate will strike every reader as being singular, but it is true nevertheless, if we may rely upon the assurances given by an intimate friend of one of the parties. A couple residing in the north part of the city became engaged eighteen years ago, and would have been married, probably, long ere this, had not the gentleman been the victim of an unfortunate speculation which left him in a situation not at all congenial to the pecuniary responsibilities of wedded life. Within the past two or three years fortune has smiled upon him, and he found himself in possession of an income sufficient to warrant a matrimonial investment. It should be stated here that both himself and the lady have had a few "spats" during their long acquaintance, but have come out of them with no serious consequences, "the fun of making up" probably being powerful enough to counteract all the unpleasantness of their disagreements. Both possess a somewhat lively temper, and each is positively inclined when the mind is fixed on any given subject. Well, to shorten the story, this couple recently made their arrangements to bring their protracted engagement to a close. All the preliminaries were entered into, even to the purchase of a house by the gentleman. One fine day, after the "intended" had taken a survey of their future home, they entered a furnishing store and were selecting a carpet for the "front parlor." Both were suited with the pattern, but a difference of opinion existed as to which way the pattern should run, whether it should have one direction on the parlor floor or another. As this difference promised to elicit some discussion, the parties left the store and proceeded to the house to "fight it out on that line." The woman was convinced that she was right about it, "because, my dear, don't you see? etc." No, he couldn't seet, "because we may sell out and move from here, and if it is cut that long we couldn't, &c." "O, well, have it all your own way, you always would," suggested madam; whereupon mister ventured to remark that he didn't know as he always had his own way, and then cruelly added that if he remembered correctly it was she who had always commenced their quarrels, and perhaps it might be just as well to "switch off" now as at any time. If he kept house and supported a woman he proposed to be boss. "Boss! boss! that's a pretty talk for a man, isn't it?" queried madam. Thus the discussion proceeded, until it became so hot that the woman retired in a high state of excitement, vowing that she would marry no man who was "so contemptibly selfish." That night the engagement was broken, but friends subsequently interfered to bring about a reconciliation, and there is a prospect now, we understand, that matters will be so arranged as to carry out the original programme. If the marriage does come off it is pretty certain that there will be some lively old domestic music in the family before application is made to the Courts for divorce.

Letter from John Bright.

From the Washington Chronicle, Aug. 21.

The following letter is a reply to one sent to John Bright, the great English Radical, accompanying an afghan which was presented by Mrs. Lincoln to the National Fair for Orphans, the proceeds to be divided between the Soldiers' and Sailors' and Colored Orphan Homes of this city. Donations were solicited by the lady managers of the Colored Home with the assurance that when a certain amount was raised the afghan should be sent to John Bright, as a memorial of the great interest he had taken in the cause of freedom:

Rochdale, July 8, 1867.

Dear Madam: I write to thank you and the ladies associated with you as managers of the "National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children," for the very handsome and valuable present you have forwarded to me. The afghan is much admired here, but its value is immensely increased, because it once belonged to your great and good President. I feel much indebted to the ladies who had me in their kind remembrance, and who have sent me this beautiful gift.

I have great satisfaction in reviewing the course I took in reference to your great struggle, and often lament that it was not taken by all my countrymen. If all the influential men of this country had looked with a generous eye upon your late contest, I believe the two nations would have been united in a solid friendship which nothing hereafter would have been able to disturb.

I hope good men and women in both countries will do all they can to wipe out the remembrance of all that is evil in the past. This is needful for the good of the two countries, and for the good of all the world.

With many thanks to yourself, to the ladies who are connected with you, and to all concerned in the purchase of the gift which you have forwarded to me, and which my family will always so greatly value, I am, with the highest respect, very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

The Cotton Crop and the Worm.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 17.

We have no doubt that in the alluvial portions of country tributary to this city, along the Mississippi, Red River, Yazoo, and in other low and swampy regions, where dampness generally reigns, and where the very wet season we have had, not to speak of overflows, has been peculiarly propitious to the propagation of the worm, it either has destroyed, or will totally destroy, the crop.

But to the east of the influence of the Mississippi and Yazoo, in the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina, in the upper part of Mississippi, and, we believe, in all the high and dry country to the west, the worm will make but partial havoc, and there may be some cotton made on the alluvial spots.

It is a fact well known that letters of complaint as to cotton are the only ones which reach newspapers, with rare exceptions. Favorable statements are withheld, not because of a desire to hide the truth, but when men are hopeful and prosperous they do not see any advantage in writing, while the despairing think that they can either raise the price for their unsold bales, or at least procure forbearance for their unmet liabilities, by letting their sad tale of failure become known.

But occasionally there comes a word of contradiction, as to the heaviest reports of disaster in regions which are pronounced worm-eaten. We published one from the lower Amite the other day, and a few days after one from Lawrence County, Miss., where the worm has as yet done no special harm, but might be expected yet to do so. The heavy report we had the other day from a merchant who had visited the lower part of Pike County, in that State, has produced a reply written to a gentleman in our office, which we give below. It is to be noticed that Pike and Lawrence are dry and sandy in soil, are well elevated, and are no criterion for judgment as to reports from alluvial lands. It is not strange that the correspondent should not have found the cotton eaten. The worm eats only the leaves, tender forms and sprouts, and only when these are all consumed, the tenderest bolls. There is another worm which bores into the boll, and is called the "bollworm:"

Osyka, Miss., Aug. 15, 1867.

Trade appears rather gloomy, but not so much so as the article of your Tuesday's issue would try to prove. I myself, with several gentlemen, together went through different cotton fields in this section, and I can most emphatically deny that the cotton worm is so bad as represented in the above article; moreover, I dare to assert that if the worm should do its worst now, the farmers would make half a crop, as far as the knowing ones positively declare.

As far as the statement is concerned of having killed two thousand in one row, the latter must have been a considerably long one, and the counter's patience pretty near the same.

It took us in three different fields to gather of the so-called cotton worm about of the figure of twenty each, in ten minutes' good searching. Moreover, the cotton was not at all touched, only the leaves.

Do me the favor, therefore, if inquiries should be made in regard to the statement aforesaid, to contradict it on strength of the above.

Since the above was written our friend, the merchant of this city, has come in with his hands full of leaves, in which the worm has rolled himself up in cocoon. He brought them from Osyka's neighborhood this morning. He has some balls of opened cotton—that growing in the lower part of the stalks. He insists in the worm being countless in number in that region. Of course it cannot be seen now unless the leaf be unrolled, in which it has laid itself away to sleep. When it comes out a moth and lays its thousand eggs there will be little leaf made more. The matured bolls will be all that will remain to the planter.

Sheep in Michigan—An Estimate of their Number—Probable Wool Clip.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Aug. 20.

Messrs. Holmes & Bro., wool dealers in this city, has furnished us with an estimate of the number of sheep now owned in this State. Letters were addressed by them to township Supervisors, soliciting statements from them as to the number of sheep returned upon the tax rolls in their possession for this year. From their estimate it appears that the net increase in the townships from which reports were received, was about fifteen and a half per cent. since 1864, taking the returns of that year as a basis, published in the statistical reports made by the State authorities. In such report the whole number of sheep in the State in 1864 were

sheep in the State in 1864 were	2,053,363
Add 15½ per cent	318,271
Present number of sheep in State	2,371,634

which is over 1,100,000 less than the number given in the report of the Department of Agriculture for 1866. Taking that as an inventory of sheep now owned, even though it should fall considerably short of the true number, it is plain that the wool product of the State has heretofore been over estimated. Allowing four pounds for each sheep, which is a high average—three and one-eighth being that generally taken in statistical reports—and we have only 9,486,536 pounds instead of 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 pounds, as has been frequently given out by the Press at various times.

Crops in Indiana.

A letter from Indianapolis, Ind., 17th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The flattering reports of the crops in this State which have been circulated will not, I fear, be realized. The wheat, which promised so well in some sections, is not yielding as was expected, and instead of the average being seventeen bushels to the acre over the State, as has been published, I do not believe, from the best information I can obtain, that it will exceed ten, or twelve at the very furthest. It is of excellent quality, and weighs heavy, but a yield of eighteen bushels seems much more unusual than eight. Corn is looking very fine on bottom lands in the southern part of the State and along the Wabash. In this section, owing to the great want of rain, which still continues to be felt more and more, it will be quite short, and along the line of the Peru road, as I am informed by Mr. Macy, it will be but half a crop. Taking the State at large, however, owing to the fine promises in the best corn sections, the crop will be larger than last year, and probably more than a fair average crop. Potatoes are more seriously affected, and will not come up to the average. Peaches are abundant in the southern part of the State. Apples are scarce there, and better at the north."

Hops in Van Buren County, Michigan.

Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.

Lawrence, Mich., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1867.

Within six miles of this place there are forty-one hop-bearing yards, varying in size from one to fourteen acres each, and amounting in all to one hundred and eighty acres. There are fully double the number of acres in hops this year than last season. One hundred and ninety-three acres were set out last Spring, which will be in bearing next year. Last year's picking yielded from 400 to 1,400 pounds to the acre, according to the age of the vines, the sale and cultivation. The vines produce more abundantly at the age of four to six years. The most of the yards in this vicinity are set with the English cluster, which, it is claimed, is the best, from its maturing more rapidly, the hop being ready for harvest some two weeks earlier than the other varieties. It will give your readers some idea of the business when I state that there were shipped from this neighborhood last year 217 bales, weighing 43,512 pounds. These were contracted for at 50 cents per pound, realizing $21,771 to the farmers. It is estimated that the present crop will amount to the very handsome amount of 90,000 pounds.

B.

Chief-Justice Chase's Private Fortune.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by the Chief-Justice to an old friend in Philadelphia, in which he refers to the shameless lie now in circulation against himself:

"The article in the *World*, of New-York, is in an excellent spirit, and not far from correct. But I don't want to be represented as particularly poor or particularly disinterested. I think I am worth now about one hundred thousand dollars. I should, at any rate, be quite willing to take that sum in Five-Twenties and make a clear conveyance of all I have in the world to anybody who will pay my debts. I would willingly be worth a great deal more if I knew of an honest way to get worth more. All that the people are interested in knowing is that I haven't a cent which of right belongs to them. I didn't serve them to make money out of them, but to save money for them, and I really feel that the rascals who are slandering me ought to be denounced, and this mean attempt to injure me in the public esteem exposed. It is much more important to the people than it is to me that those who have served them faithfully shall be fully and generously sustained; otherwise rascality will be at a premium, and those who are trying to make them suspect me will run their arms to the shoulders in their money-bags."

Further Outrages on Negroes in Tennessee.

A special dispatch from Nashville, 19th inst., to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says:

"The news from Madison County, Tenn., is alarming. Capt. Kirk, of the State Guards, writes Gen. Cooper, under date of Aug. 13, as follows:

'The rebels killed three negroes last night. They were found secreted in the bushes. Two of them were tied together. The rebels are taking every pistol and gun from the negroes which they brought home with them from the Federal service. There are at least one thousand armed Conservatives in this county. Guns and pistols are fired all night long. Send us ammunition, for we are going to have trouble here.'"

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bright's Defeat in Parliament—British Taste to be Improved from Abroad—The American Life-saving Raft—Ruffianism in London—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

Mr. BRIGHT on Thursday night met with a Waterloo defeat. Mr. MILL, Mr. BUXTON and others of the leading Radicals joined Mr. LOWE and the Conservatives against him, and carried the Lords' amendment for the representation of minorities in spite of his violent opposition, and filled him, as Mr. LOWE would say, with grief, anger and despair. No longer will the Radical majority in Birmingham or Manchester be able to ride rough-shod over the minority. The minority, whenever it amounts to two-fifths will be able to elect one out of the three representatives. Mr. BRIGHT insisted that no minority, however large, or respectable, or educated, or otherwise influential had a right to be represented in Parliament, or have a voice in the government of the country. If in any community there were 20,000 fools and 19,000 philosophers, whenever the fools could be induced to vote together, the philosophers must be extinguished. Parliament, however, has otherwise decided; in spite of a most eloquent, passionate and even pathetic speech, the House of Commons by a large majority asserted the principle that even the despised minority has a right to a hearing and a vote, and that the whole people, and not the majority alone, must be represented in the legislative assembly. So my plan, which seems to have been adopted to some extent in Mexico, of having the minority taken out and shot, or otherwise effectually silenced, has been ingloriously defeated by a combination of tories, radicals, obstructives and philosophers; and the prospect of England being governed by the Reform League and the Trades Unions is farther off than ever. How Beales, A. M., will figure; how Odgers will rage! Podgers, Dodgers and Codgers will collect more funds and renew the agitation.

The last nights of the session are hurried and confused. Parliament runs emptyings. Many bills are thrown over, others hastily debated and defeated or passed, as it happens, in thin, tired and sleepy houses. WHALLEY proses on Popery and the Jesuits on every possible question, to the intense disgust and mortification of those who are quite with him in feeling, but who see that he makes their cause ridiculous. BERNAL OSBORNE opposed the appropriations for science and art on the ground that the English had no taste to be cultivated. Their architecture was hideous, and the only endurable piece of sculpture in London was the work of a painter—the lions of Sir EDWIN LANDSEER. All the good buildings were imitations of foreign models. The others were worse than those built a hundred years ago.

He might have said with perfect truth that the English from five hundred to eight hundred years ago built finer edifices than in any of the succeeding centuries. The art-culture of England at this day is active but irregular, disorderly, unsystematic, eccentric. An English picture gallery is as discordant to the eye as an orchestra in which every musician played in a different key would be to the ear. You are shocked with the most violent contrasts and the strangest perversities; still there is abundance of crude thought and ill-directed effort. If the British Commission can save $75,000 out of the $600,000 granted for the expenses of the Paris Exhibition, it has leave to lay it out in the purchase of—not pictures or statues, but—artistic jewelry, which may improve the taste of English manufacturers! The explanation an Englishman might make is, that the English have thrown their force and genius in other directions. "Look at our steamships, our railways, our manufactures," he would say. *Eh, bien!* Let us look. Other countries build as fine steamships as the English; the English railway system is a confirmed failure, the most expensive in the world, and far less regular and pleasant than those of several continental countries, while English manufactures of all kinds are suffering from the competition of more scientific and tasteful rivals. In the contests at Paris Americans and French are beating the English in one of their strongest points—agricultural machinery.

The House voted $120,000 to pay for the entertainment of the Sultan and Viceroy of Egypt. This is the first time such a grant has ever been asked since the accession of Queen VICTORIA, who has heretofore entertained her royal visitors out of her civil list allowance, but these extraordinary visiters required special accommodations.

And the Lord Mayor of London, to his great delight, has been made a baronet, and the two Sheriffs have been knighted. Consequently the usual banquet to the Ministry at the Mansion House was more jubilant than common; for a baronetcy is perpetual, and not only the present GABRIEL, but his posterity will enjoy the results of the Sultan's visit to London, and the wives of his great grandsons will rejoice in the title of Lady GABRIEL. Earl DERBY's speech in response to the toast of the Lord Mayor was very full and very cheerful for a man so lately laid up with the gout, and who is about to take a hop in the dark, as he said of the Reform Bill. The Lord Mayor, in toasting the House of Commons, declared that it was the finest representative body in the world. That is what every Englishman, except Mr. BRIGHT and a few Radicals, professes to believe. They would prefer the American Congress. Having this finest and noblest deliberative and legislative body in the world, Lord DERBY's leap in the dark is the experiment of trying to improve it. A workingman at a meeting called to protest against the Lord's amendments, the other night, said the peers were simply tolerated by the people so long as they are content to eat their bread in idleness and do no mischief; but if they persisted in opposing reform they would have an agitation far more powerful than the present and possibly less genteel.

The American life-raft has been the lion of the recent regatta at Cowes. The Queen laid the royal yacht alongside the strange craft, and studied it with the greatest attention. Hundreds of nautical men have examined it, and it is coming up to the Crystal Palace to be shown to the vast multitudes of London sight-seers. A proper complement of such rafts on the London steamer would have saved every soul on board, and it is time that every Government should insist that some provision be made for the safety of the crew and passengers of every sea-going vessel. If it were an invention to make ships sail faster or cheaper; if it would add one per cent. to the profits of ship-owners, there would be no end to the interference of Governments; but when the preservation of health and life are concerned, such interference is an absolute necessity. This fact was shown when large numbers of convicts were sent to Australia. Long as the Government paid so much a head for all who were embarked from England, a large portion died on the voyage—murdered *en route*, to save the cost of feeding them, one might say—certainly killed off by neglect of all the proper conditions of health in a long sea voyage. The proof is that as soon as the Government changed the system of payment, and made it depend upon the people being landed in good condition, everything was changed. There was cleanliness, ventilation, good food and water, order, care, and the best medical attendance that could be procured. The lives of their passengers became all at once as precious to British ship owners as if they had been philanthropists of the first water. The result was the least mortality ever known among a smimilar number of people on such voyages. The way to deal with men is to appeal to their strongest or most persistent and habitual motives. The English believe that an American steamboat captain will stop his boat to save a passenger fallen overboard, if the clerk reports that he has not paid his fare. It was proven that British ship masters could and would carry passengers safely to Australia when their profits depended upon their doing so. I am afraid there is too much truth in the doctrine of total depravity to permit governments to trust much to higher motives than interest and fear. Our statute books are accordingly filled with pains and penalties.

Robberies, with violence, in the streets of London, by day and by night, come round from time to time like other epidemics. A few days ago two men in Newgate, condemned for such offences to ten and twenty years penal servitude, were flogged twenty lashes each with the cat-o'-nine-tails, in presence of the Sheriffs. The ruffians of the metropolis are said to have a healthy dread of flogging, but I do not see that they are any the less brutal. Educated to crime and cruelty, they rob and beat their victims from the need of money and the love of what to them is sport. They were born criminals, with heads and hearts, nurture and training fitted for their occupations. You may hunt down Italian and Greek bandits, shoot and exterminate them, but what can you do with the more numerous and more ferocious bandits of London? The career of a poor girl for the past five years was given a few days ago in a single paragraph of a daily paper. During that time she has been sent to prison for willful damage, 21 days; for stealing apples, 14 days; for stealing money, 21 days; for disobedience in the workhouse, 14 days; for willful damage, 30 days; for lodging in an out-house, 21 days; for lodging in a wagon, 21 days; for lodging in a stable, 3 months; for prostitution, 3 months; for lodging in a hayloft, 21 days; for stealing jewelry, 6 months; and now, at the age of 18, she is sent once more for stealing, 9 months. There is an education beginning at the age of 13 years. Why lodging in a stable is punished six times as much as lodging in a hayloft, or how stealing jewelry is twice as bad as prostitution, the sitting magistrates can perhaps explain; but is it not evident that a rich and powerful Government, or society, could do something better for this poor child than inflict upon her a series of twelve successive terms of imprisonment, each one of which probably made her more liable to the succeeding?

The Earl of Shaftsbury and his committee are showing in a small and beggarly way what can be done for boys. They have taken a hundred or two of the street Arabs on board an old man-of-war anchored down the river, and have made them clean, orderly and comfortable while they are being trained to become useful members of society. But what are they among so many? A hundred times the number are growing up as apprentices to the criminal class—candidates for penal servitude and the cat-o'-nine-tails. The Government gave one useless ship; it has scores of them, which could not be put to a better purpose. That one ship is not half filled, because the committee depends upon voluntary contributions; whereas, the Government, which can spend half a million in entertaining a Sultan and Viceroy, might much better expend half the amount in rescuing the young from sure destruction, and saving the community from their future depredations. The Government lets three-quarters of a million starve in India, for which there may be the excuse of its notorious unreadiness for any emergency; but there is no such excuse for allowing, year after year, so many thousands here in England to sink into the dismal pit of ignorance, beggary, prostitution and crime. One person out of every twenty-one in England is a pauper. I do not know the proportion of those who in one way or other prey upon the public, but it is a vast army.

Mr. BAZELGETTE has given some curious statistics of the heavy rain-storm that a few days ago came near drowning a large part of the metropolis. In nine hours over the whole of London there was a rain-fall of 3¼ inches, one-quarter of the average annual rain-fall in this humid climate, and amounting to 26,000,000 tons of water. It fell with the rising tide, and as half of Belgravia, Pimlico, and a large part of London south of the Thames are below high water mark, in some cases the basements being twelve feet below, the sewers could not carry off the immense body of water, so that a mixture of rain-water and sewage filled the cellars of large districts, until the next ebb of the tide. The great steam pumps did what they could. The high level intercepting sewers carried off the water from the upper districts; but the flood was a serious nuisance and great damage. As such a rain-fall, however, only happens once in twenty years, the present generation feels tolerably secure.

The will of HORATIO WARD, a native of New-York, who died lately at Paris, has been admitted to probate in London. It contains one interesting legacy, a sum of $19,000 to some ladies of Philadelphia, the surviving daughters of the late HENRY MORRIS. These ladies Mr. WARD had never seen, and he anticipates their surprise at the unexpected legacy. Their father had befriended him in his boyhood.

"So shines a good deed in this naughty world."

No one is more anxious than the present writer to communicate useful information to mankind, and as far as possible womankind, and I would have sent the discovery of an Austrian Minister of Police by telegraph, if I could have contrived to condense it into a payable compass. He has found that tobacco in prisons is a magic aid to discipline. It acts like a miracle. The hardest characters are made mild and obedient, the most wicked almost transformed into saints. This is partly the effect of the sedative and narcotizing influences, partly the dread of being deprived of an accustomed luxury and solace. Prisoners dread the deprivation of their accustomed allowance of the weed more than solitary confinement, bread and water, or even the cat-o'-nine-tails. If these effects are universal, and not peculiar to Austrians, the sooner all prisons are supplied with the magic plant the better. But why restrict it to prisons? In the late war in Germany the Prussian soldiers, wherever quartered, were supplied with their regular quantum of eight cigars a day, and the world knows that they were invincible.

The principle of free trade has been extended in Liverpool to cab fares. Every cab-driver is at liberty to fix his own price, provided he places it visibly and legibly on the outside of his cab. The first result will be that the cabmen will form a trades union and fix prices by the good democratic rule of the right of the majority to compel the minority to do as they may require. But it will be the majority of those who receive fares, and not of those, the far greater number, who pay them. The traveling public will have only the veto power of going on foot and carrying their luggage. Free trade in such cases may be only a license to plunder. Or, suppose the cabmen, by a wonderful exercise of liberality, allow free trade to each other, and every man fixes his price, will he be allowed to change his rates from hour to hour according to weather and demand? I have known a cab-driver to ask and receive a dollar a minute. I have had a driver stop in sight of a railway station, when the train by which I must go was just going, and demand an extra fare as the condition of reaching it in season. This proceeding seems somewhat like highway robbery, or bargaining with a drowning man for pulling him out of the water; but I am not sure that it is not justifiable on free-trade principles. In what cases must not the law of supply and demand govern? When is a thing not worth what it will fetch? Under what circumstances must not a man buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest? In London, and generally, I suspect, in England, free trade means the right to as much adulteration and fraud as will pass without detection, and the common use of light weights and short measures. An average British tradesman looks with absolute astonishment at any one who suggests that there may be principles of honesty and honor different from his standard of petty roguery and cheating all he can without punishment. There are exceptions—but the search for a really honest tradesman may be long and difficult. Protective unions, if they had no other benefit, should be resorted to as a security against fraud, adulteration, and the whole system of thievery in retail trade.

When the opera season, the Parliamentary and fashionable season are ended and the world has left London, we who remain enjoy ourselves at promenade concerts. Mr. GODFREY, a music leader in the Guards, and the composer of the "Mabel" and other popular waltzes, is giving a series of concerts in those halls of dazzling light where we danced with the Belgians. The wonderful decorations which converted a cattle show and Spurgeon tabernacle into a bower of bliss for royal and plebeian revels, remain in all their pristine magnificence, and can be seen, and all the music heard and the dancing, chickens and champagne imagined, for the small charge of one shilling. There you may hear the "Mabel" and the "Guards," played by an immense orchestra, with the composer of those delightful strains for conductor; and there may you hear "All's Well" played by two of the best *cornet à piston* players in Europe, with this band to accompany.

But Mr. DAN. GODFREY is not going to have the whole field to himself. ALFRED MELLON is gone; no more shall we see his bright, intelligent, sympathetic face in the midst of the orchestra at the Covent Garden Opera House; but next week will open there a series of promenade concerts which cannot fail to be in the highest degree attractive and satisfactory—for BOTTISINI, him of the double-bass, will direct the classic and operatic music, and STRAUSS, the great STRAUSS from Vienna, will lead as he only can the music of the dance. And this every night, Sundays excepted, and all this also for a shilling. The great singers are engaged at the musical festivals. One, the 144th annual festival, begins at the Cathedral of Hereford, on the border of South Wales, on the 20th of August, and the week following a similar festival, with the same leading singers,—NILSSON, TITIENS, SIMS REEVES, &c.,—takes place at Birmingham. Music-loving people from all parts of England gather at these festivals. HANDEL reigns sublime, relieved by the airy graces of MENDELSSOHN. Only the solemn strains of sacred operas are allowed to be heard in the cathedrals, but there is generally a music hall at hand where the secular composers get a hearing in the intervals.

I am going to one, and possibly both of these great festivals, of which I hope to send you a good account, not so much of the music as of the social aspect and influences of these great gatherings in the provincial towns and rural districts of England.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Paris Press on the Mexican Tragedy—Revolution in Locomotion—Coachmen Checkmated—Ingenious Electrical Machinery—Underground Circulation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

The awful tragedy which is being finished up by wholesale massacres in Mexico, is receiving due honors at the hands of the French Press. No story is too terrible not to be received with open arms, and the public are beginning to ask themselves whether it is themselves or the Mexicans that are demented. One of the last stories is a long imaginary history of the *Vaudous*, a sect of poisoners, who are said to have poisoned CHARLOTTE before she left Mexico. But the most prolific source of exaggeration relates to MAXIMILIAN's shooting, which has been recounted in a dozen ways, each one more tragical and more improbable than the other. The *Patrie* caps the climax this morning, by saying that after firing one discharge into the unfortunate man he was not killed, but that there was no more ammunition, the men were obliged to go a long way into town after more, and that the Prince sat wounded on a chair waiting for them! The feeling has not at all subsided about this painful affair, and the public feel relieved in knowing that the Emperor NAPOLEON is going to meet the Emperor of Austria.

But let us turn to something more amusing and more instructive, and something this time that we find outside the Exhibition. It is a satisfaction to know that the monster curiosity has not absorbed everything here below of a curious or instructive kind.

A REVOLUTION IN LOCOMOTION.

Our drone population have found a new eccentricity to amuse themselves with. Their Skating Club cost too much for the two days' amusement it afforded; the Pigeon Shooting Club was not popular, for various reasons, and it is only the very rich and very clever men who can stand horse-racing in this country. But anybody may buy a velocipede, so our *désœuvrés* have thought of a *Velocipede Club*. Need I tell you what a velocipede is? WEBSTER says: "It is a carriage for one person, having two wheels placed one before the other in the same line, and connected by a beam on which the person sits astride, and propels the vehicle by striking the tips of his toes against the earth." Now whatever a velocipede may have been in the time of the lamented NOAH WEBSTER, it is certainly not the velocipede of our fashionables of to-day. It would be quite too much like walking to touch one's feet or even the tips of one's toes to the ground. So the improved velocipede, the one we now see so frequently in the streets mounted by fashionably dressed young men, is a vehicle with pedals and a complication of cog-wheels with cumulative power, which the young man propels with his feet with great velocity, which he guides with an upright bar, and which he learns to balance very readily. Their fabrication has been brought to such perfection both for velocity and lightness, that at high speed they are scarcely visible, and the man has the comical appearance of flying through the air on an imaginary tread-mill. Amateurs have but two wheels, and work the vehicle with the feet; invalids have three wheels, with a back, and work it either with the hands or feet, whichever happen to be strongest. The experts in this new and cheap mode of locomotion, make twelve miles an hour, and a higher speed will be attained. Struck with the importance of the idea, the young men of leisure are said to be organizing a club for racing, which of course will only embrace "gentleman riders," and which will serve to establish velocipedes as a common mode of locomotion. The Prince JOACHIM MURAT, the Prince DE SAIGAN, the Count AGUADO, Mr. BLOUNT, the Count GEORGE D' ORGEVAL and the Count DE SAINT SAUVEUR, are the organizers of the affair.

Now see the advantages of this form of locomotion. 1. The suppression of horses. 2. Suppression of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. 3. Every man can keep his carriage. 4. Curtailment of the shoemaker's trade. 5. Forced adoption by women of the bloomer or some other more convenient costume. 6. Great economy of time as well as of money. 7. Immense development of independence of character. 8. Immense development of muscle and lung and physical manliness. Finally, has it not struck every one that the thing in which we are the most in arrear is street locomotion? Is it not absurd, is it not a disgrace to the inventive age we live in, to see a man obliged to employ, in order to get through the street, a great vehicle, as large almost as a house, with two horses and a man to conduct it, in all three costly animals and a heavy vehicle, which fills your ears with ugly sounds, splatters you with mud and obstructs the highway—and what for? For a small object scarcely visible, buried up in one corner and absurdly out of proportion to the equipage. In principle nothing could be more luxuriously effeminate, nothing could jar more with the inventive age in which we live. So let us have the velocipedes, or something better, if it can be found, as soon as possible.

COACHMEN CHECKMATED.

In the meantime we have got to continue for awhile longer the "luxuriously effeminate" style of locomotion; but that is no reason, the authorities think, why we should be longer bullied and imposed upon by disagreeable coachmen. So, after a score of years of experiment, the authorities have at last found an invention which will mark the distance gone over by a carriage infallibly and independently of either driver or passenger. It is called a Kilometric Tariff clock, is affixed in the interior of the carriage, is set in movement by the turning of the forewheels and counts exactly the distance gone over and the amount of money due. When the vehicle stops another counter starts and marks the distance (at so many kilometres the hour) which would have been made if in movement. With this counter there can be neither cheating nor misunderstanding, nor inequality of charges. Under the old system a course was a course and was taxed at a fixed price for any distance within the city walls, whether a course of five minutes or of fifty minutes. With the new arrangement a quarter of a mile will pay say 10 cents, a half a mile 13 cents, three-quarters of a mile 16 cents, a mile 20 cents, and so on, and in this way all parties will have justice.

An immense number of competitors were in the field for this contract, for whatever system is adopted here will stand a fair chance of being adopted in all the large cities of the world, and the clock will thus secure a fortune to its inventor. M. HAUSSEMAN and the City Engineer have spent much of their valuable time for the last few years in going over the 2,000 metres of the Rue de Rivoli with the various inventions.

INGENIOUS APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.

Our editor-in-chief, in passing through here the other day, expressed his astonishment and admiration at the ingenious applications of electricity he had observed during this visit, and which we had not spoken of, because we believed they had come from America, and seemed to us so natural as no longer to attract attention. The first was the system by which an electric bell is made to ring the whole time a train stops in a station, and the other the system of electric clocks, where every room in a large hotel is provided with a clock moved and regulated by a wire proceeding from a common centre.

THE UNDERGROUND CIRCULATION.

But something more curious and more novel than this is the new and cheap system for the subterranean transmission of written telegraphic dispatches. Iron tubes three and a half inches in diameter are laid down, not very far under the surface, from the central telegraph station to various other central points of business through the city. At each station there is a reservoir of water, compressing by its weight a reservoir of air beneath it. A small cylinder containing a lot of printed telegraphic dispatches in a roll, the cylinder surrounded with leather in such a way as to fit air tight, is placed in the tube, the compressed air is turned on, and the little cylinder with its roll of dispatches, is shot through to the next station with great rapidity. If by any hazard the cylinder sticks fast at any part of its course, the water from the reservoir is let in, and by the fall of water the distance of the place at which the cylinder has stopped is marked. Thus the surplus of dispatches which accumulate at the central bureau, where several dozens of wires converge, is got rid of cheaply and rapidly. The whole expense of this system, as the reader will perceive, is the first outlay, or, as the French say, the cost of installation. The iron tube does not require to be exhausted of its air; the whole power consists in the pressure of the column of water on the body of air which is let into the tube behind the little cylinder of dispatches. The system is as simple as it is economical, and is destined to a wide and most useful application. The French are organizing on a most formidable scale, an expedition in search of the Northwest Passage and the North Pole. They do not desire to be outdone by England and the United States, and feel probably ashamed that the other two countries should have done so much, and they so little, toward this important research. Mr. LAMBERT, who is to head the expedition, proposes to go into the sea of Polymia, as the French call it, from Behring's Strait, and he has studied out a plan by which he pretends to be sure to attain his object. The Emperor has shown his confidence by heading the list of subscriptions with a sum of $10,000, and the long list of distinguished gentlemen who are put down as the Committee, is a sure guarantee that the affair is going to be in every way serious. We are now going to see the French engaged under the most favorable circumstances, in this interesting and hazardous enterprise.

I spoke above of the change in ladies' attire which the introduction of a new mode of locomotion would require. Perhaps we may not have to wait so long for the change, for we have now a lady here from the United States, Miss Dr. WALKER, who is trying to induce the Parisian ladies to adopt her style of dress, which would suit admirably for a velocipede, and does not look exactly masculine either. Miss WALKER thinks, no doubt correctly, that if her suggestions on dress were adopted first at Paris they would be adopted by imitation everywhere else; and as her ideas are correct and unanswerable, I should not be surprised to see her start the movement. She has been arrested by the Police in every country she has visited, but always on account of the crowd, and to get her out of the way. She has been nowhere punished or prohibited from setting her example to the feminine world.

But the most serious joke of the season is the trick of a young man in Switzerland, who, under the name of Miss Dr. ABBOTTS, from the United States, and under the attire of a woman, has been practising medicine extensively among the ladies, and especially the young ladies in one of the cantons of Switzerland. The indignation of certain fathers, who had thus themselves introduced the wolf in sheep's clothing into the fold, was tremendous, and if lynch law had been admissible, the false young lady would have found Switzerland a warmer country than most people find it; as it was, there was no law for anything else than the illegal practice of medicine, and he got, you may be sure, the limit of the law under that count.

Speaking of Switzerland reminds me that I should speak of the marriage of the second daughter of Mr. HARRINGTON, United States Minister at Berne, to Mr. RUMBOLD, the Secretary of the English Legation at Berne. Mr. HARRINGTON is the former well-known Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a man as popular in Switzerland as he was at Washington.

Your readers, many of them, will be pained to hear of the death at Paris, after a long decline, of Mrs. BUTTERFIELD, *née* ROOSEVELT BURKE, of New-York, a lady well and long known in the highest circles of Paris fashionable life.

MALAKOFF.

THE PLAINS.

Railroad Surveying Among the Indians and Buffaloes—A Search for Water—Rapid Work—A Mule Bath.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW FORT LYON, Colorado Territory, Thursday, July, 18, 1867. (Opposite the mouth of Purgatory River.)

On the morning of July 8 the Engineer Corps of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, under the charge of Gen. W. W. WRIGHT, Chief-Engineer, started from Fort Wallace, (Pond Creek,) Kansas, on their survey to the Pacific Ocean. This railroad is already located, and in course of construction to Pond Creek. At this point the Denver branch leaves the main stem.

The corps proper numbered fifty-one, organised into three divisions, each under charge of an assistant engineer. There were also thirty-five men employed as teamsters, cooks, &c.

In addition to the above, Capt. BARNITZ, with his company of the Seventh Cavalry, numbering about fifty, was furnished the party as escort. Col. GREENWOOD, the Engineer of the Denver branch, who was lying at Wallace awaiting the arrival of supplies from St. Louis to continue his surveys to Denver, accompanied the party to Lyon.

After leaving Fort Wallace we crossed the Smoky Hill Fork, and following the windings of Rose Creek for about eight miles, reached the level of the plateau, which lies between the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas, and which here has an elevation of about 400 feet above the Smoky.

On reaching the plateau we fixed our course 26° W. lon. by compass, or about 40° W. lon. true meridian, which according to the Government surveys, as laid down on their official maps, of which we were furnished copies, was the course to reach the Arkansas River at Fort Lyon.

This plateau has seldom been crossed, and never by the route we proposed to go. We had been told of the scarcity of water; that none could be found between Rose Creek and Sand Creek, a distance variously stated from thirty-two to fifty-eight miles. As we were to make an accurate survey of this route, running a transit line, chaining and taking the levels, of course the water question was an important one, especially as from eight to ten miles was considered a heavy day's work. In order to provide to a certain extent for our wants, we loaded two wagons with barrels filled with water—in all, about six hundred gallons—to supply eighty-six men and one hundred and fifty mules.

The first day out we filled up our barrels at Rose Creek, and started across the unknown plain, camping ten miles from water on a dry ravine. Here we tried to find water by digging, but without success. After issuing to the party a limited supply of water from the barrels, enjoining them not to use water for washing, we went to—bed, I was going to say, but—"turned in," not a few speculating on the merits and demerits of the water question.

The monotony of the day had been broken by a glimpse which we caught of a band of Cheyennes, numbering, some said, twenty, others, different numbers, as high up as fifty, (one man even ventured two hundred,) which suddenly came into view about two miles to the eastward. They were doubtless, however, as much surprised as we were, and probably quite as badly frightened, for in a minute they disappeared as suddenly as they had appeared. We also saw quantities of antelopes and a few buffaloes; but the proximity of Indians prevented our hunting either, so we were obliged to confine our sport to killing snakes, mostly of the *genus rattle*, with which the prairie seemed infested.

These plains, as they are called, are covered with a short, curly grass, called Buffalo grass, which is very fine and makes rich grazing for stock. We feed no grain to our mules, but herd them for a few hours each day, and by this means their condition is really improving. When we started from Salina, about June 1, this grass was a beautiful green, now it has a yellowish brown color, and seems to be dead and dry, yet it is better and more nutritious for the stock than when it is green.

The second morning sunrise found us on the line and at work, unwashed and uncombed. Our mules had not yet been treated to a drink of our precious water, and they wonderingly fell into their places and plodded along. We had scarcely got started with our train before a dark speck was discovered, seeming to move toward us some two miles to our left. Some said "Buffalo;" some said "Indian." The field-glass soon decided the matter in favor of the former party. We halted, and on he came, on a good "jog trot," with his head down to the ground, all unconscious of our presence, the very picture of abstraction. A number of us selected positions on the ground, with our carbines all cocked and ready when he should come within range. When about 200 yards off he evidently thought "something was in the wind," for he suddenly stopped and looked up with unfeigned surprise. As he was about to make a tack to the leeward some half-dozen shots were fired, one of which wounded him. He was off like a shot (buffalo,) and being young, he ran fast. Two of our best hunters started in pursuit, and after hitting him twice, one shot bringing him down for a moment, a third shot struck him in his only really vulnerable point, behind the shoulder, and brought him to the ground, after a chase of over two miles. It is probably not necessary to add that we had buffalo-steak for supper and breakfast. As our fuel consists wholly of what is known as "buffalo chips," we had to take our steaks fried, instead of broiled.

About 10 o'clock in the morning our cavalry advance was seen to wave their hats and act otherwise in a singular manner, and then disappear below a hill. Capt. BARNITZ rode forward to ascertain the cause, and soon came back with the glad tidings that water had been found in three "buffalo wallows," where it had collected from the recent rains. The supply was limited, but sufficient to "water" all hands and fill our part-emptied tanks, and after halting an hour, men and mules much refreshed, all hands in better spirits, went again to work.

After making a run of twenty-one miles since morning we came to another ravine, in which were a number of water holes, and an abundant supply of clear water, and here we encamped for the night.

A brief description of our method of accomplishing so great a distance in one day may be interesting. As I mentioned, our corps is organized in three divisions, each a complete engineer party in itself, with its transit, level, rod, chain, tape, and axmen, the first three mentioned for this occasion being mounted. One transit man would set his instrument, and give the direction, and while the distance was being chained, another transit would be fixed on the line, back-sight taken on another instrument, and direction given to chainman, while transitman No. 1 would gallop forward and pass on to front, and take his back-sight on No. 2. The chainmen and axmen were relieved every hour—those not on duty riding in a wagon provided for that purpose. When we came to ravines an extra level was put on to take the depression. Thus we were enabled to make as great distance as men could ordinarily march.

On Wednesday we again started at sunrise, and traveled over the same monotonous, dreary country. Not a tree seen since leaving the Smoky Hill, and even then but a tree or two in sight at a time. The plain covered with scattered tufts of buffalo grass, in many places almost bare. We found no water during the day, camping at sunset in view of what we supposed on consulting our maps was the Valley of Sand Creek, seeming, from the high point on which we were, to be about twenty-five miles from summit to summit. About half way across, but somewhat to our left, was seen scattered clumps of trees, and some of our party even thought they saw water. But as water is only found in Sand Creek by digging, except during a freshet, the creek flowing through, not over its bed, we concluded that what seemed to be water was but white sand. Many miles beyond the highest point on the opposite side of the valley, and directly in our course, rose too peaks, which, for want of a better name, we called the Spanish Peaks, especially as the general direction seemed to be correct. One of our teamsters, an old Santa Fé wagoner, suggested that they were what is called the Sand Buttes, fifty miles south of Lyon; but as we were to strike the Arkansas at Fort Lyon this was impossible.

To-day we had made the extraordinary run of 23½ miles, which Gen. WRIGHT told us was the greatest run on record—really a heavy day's march, and all accurately chained and leveled, with stakes driven every 500 feet, marked with the number of chains of 100 feet. Contrary to our expectations we had been continually rising since striking the plateau at Wallace, having now reached an elevation of over 3,000 feet above the Smoky at that point.

On going into camp we saw a herd of about 500 buffalo about two miles to the north, but we were all too tired to attempt a buffalo hunt, so when night came they were still grazing quietly in full view of our camp.

Eager to reach Sand Creek, sunrise on Thursday, June 11, found us at work, our line gradually descending. About 10 o'clock we reached a dry creek, down which some miles to the left we had seen the trees and sand the night before. Here several parties were set to work digging for water, but an hour's labor satisfied us that water could not be found here. Feeling sure that this was Sand Creek, we found on consulting our maps that it was at least thirty miles to the Arkansas—surely a discouraging prospect for thirsty men and half-famished mules. On we pushed, however, over a gradually rising plain. After traveling about four miles we began to perceive another valley not far beyond; scattering tree-trops began to appear against the hillside beyond, and in half an hour we reached the top of a slight hill, and at our feet, not half a mile distant, rushed the muddy waters of the Arkansas. You should have heard the shout of the men as they one by one came and caught the refreshing sight. And our poor mules, for nearly forty-eight hours toiling on in the broiling hot sun without water! This was the only time I ever thought there was music in their horrid "gehaw."

A spot for a camp was soon selected by Gen. WRIGHT, and in a few minutes all were unharnessed, and in a headlong gallop for the water. In they plunged, tumbling down the steep bank pell-mell, one over another, until nearly all were standing in the river, half covered with water. After all had drank till they were literally full, they gave one long "gehaw" in chorus, and galloped to the hills to graze.

After we had enjoyed the sight of the mule bath, we were not long in following their good example, and soon the bank was lined with human bathers.

Soon after reaching the river a "bull train," as it is called, of ninety wagons, came in sight, on its way to Santa Fé. The old Santa Fé trail follows the river for some distance above this point, and it really seemed as if we had again struck civilization to see even these rude representatives. From the point where we struck the river it is seventy-three miles from Wallace, in a straight line in the course above indicated, and the water at this point is 818 feet above the Smoky at Wallace.

Two more days brought us to old Fort Lyon, we having struck the Arkansas twenty-two miles below the fort, and five miles below the mouth of Sand Creek—the Government maps to the contrary notwithstanding. On Monday we reached this point, twenty-five miles further up, where we were cordially received and kindly treated by Gen. PENROSE and staff, as well as all of the other officers of the Fort. Here we found Capt. KANE's company of Third Cavalry awaiting our arrival to conduct us to Albuquerque, New-Mexico, Capt. BARNITZ returning with Col. GREENWOOD to Wallace.

We start from here next Monday for New-Mexico. In my next letter I will give you a statement of the organization of our corps, location of the forts, &c.

DELTA.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Correspondence with Gen. Bidwell—His Views on National and State Politics

MARYSVILLE, Sunday, July 22, 1867.

John Bidwell, Chico, California:

DEAR SIR: Understanding that the late Convention, which nominated you for the office of Governor, do not intend to formally notify you of such nomination, and offer you an opportunity to formally accept or decline the same, and seeing that the paper published at your place favors the placing of your name as such nominee at the head of the ticket, and feeling, like many other Union men, anxious for the welfare of the Union Party, I address you this note to inquire of you whether you approve or accept such nomination, or have authorized the Chico *Courant* to use your name in placing it before the people as such nominee for the office of Governor. Hoping an early reply, and one you may be willing to have published,

I remain, your obedient servant,

G. N. SWEZY.

GEN. BIDWELL'S REPLY.

G. N. Swezy:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 22d inst. is received. In consequence of receiving so many letters *pro* and *contra*, I am forced to abandon my original purpose to simply answer each letter in its turn, and write nothing for publication, for it will consume all my time. I therefore propose now, through this occasion, to speak to one and all. To those who congratulate me on my reported nomination for Governor, I have promptly but courteously said that I could not possibly accept the honor. To those who urge me to decline the nomination in question, and dictate the terms in which I shall come out in favor of the regular ticket, I must kindly say that I have not been officially advised of such nomination, have accepted none, do not under the circumstances propose to accept any, prefer to employ my own language in making this formal declension, and that I have not abandoned but still adhere unswervingly to the Union Party.

Some ask me to give an expression of sentiment, if consistent with my views, favorable to a united effort in behalf of the Union State ticket. I answer, it certainly is consistent with my views, and I proceed to do so: Having been a candidate before one Convention, I desire to say to those friends who adhered to me during the struggle for the nomination, and who labored earnestly for and were favorable to my nomination, and to all others, that I feel profoundly grateful to them, but that I cannot consent to enter the field again and attempt to make the race for Governor. To do so would be tantamount to giving direct aid to the so-called Democratic Party, the success of which at this juncture of affairs would be a calamity both to the State and nation, and ought not to be thought of by any loyal man. As far as I am concerned, I am trying to lay aside all personal feelings and considerations. In fact, I have done so as far as human nature is capable of under similar circumstances. I profess not to be perfect. And I now ask, what can be done to restore harmony to the Union Party of this State? In the pending contest we want not only to win the battle for freedom and equal suffrage, but we want to make the victory overwhelming. Being out of the race, I am no longer a stumbling-block in the way, and I think I can view the scene from the standpoint of a taxpayer and private citizen, calmly, impartially. There is one question upon which all must agree: Our public burdens are great and must not be increased. There is a deep-seated apprehension pervading the minds of the people that the head of the State ticket, having been identified with a measure vastly increasing the public debt or liabilities, and, consequently, the taxes of the people, would have the right to consider, if elected, that his course in respect to the said measure had been sanctioned, and that he would feel at full liberty to approve that or any other similar measure for the benefit of speculators, "as clearly in obedience to the demand of public opinion;" also, that the tide lands belonging to the State, some of which are already valuable, and which if safely guarded and properly managed can scarcely fail to be more than ample to pay the entire State debt (for who can doubt that a city is destined to rise from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, perhaps stretching from Goat Island to the Alameda shore, of more than Venitian opulence and splendor?), will be recklessly squandered for the benefit of speculators.

Now, there should be a cure for every ill. The only remedy that suggests itself to my mind is this: Let the people everywhere exact of the State ticket and candidates for the Legislature, pledges of the most binding character upon these vital questions. Let candidates pledge themselves to the people that no measure adding to the liabilities of the State or the taxes of the people, or squandering the public property, shall be passed or approved, and satisfactory pledges have been given, let us vote the entire Union ticket without scratching a letter, syllable or name. No candidate can refuse to accede to these reasonable demands. No person in this time of peace can propose to favor oppressive measures and expect the people to sustain him by their votes. A new ticket cannot be substituted at this late hour with any certainty of success. We must then stand by this or let the Copperheads take the State. I say therefore, to my friends everywhere, let us rally and prevent such a calamity by taking the only course that seems within our power. Let us demand that the State indebtedness shall not be increased; that the property of the State shall be preserved for the benefit of the people; the State for the nation, and the nation for the cause of freedom and humanity.

I have the honor to be, in haste, very respectfully yours,

J. BIDWELL.

LOUISIANA.

Result of the Registration—Official Returns from All the Parishes.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Aug. 16.

The following are the full returns of registered voters in the parishes of Louisiana, as obtained from the headquarters of Gen. SHERIDAN:

Parishes.	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Ascension	568	1,764	2,332
Assumption	947	1,603	2,550
Avoyelles	859	1,228	2,087
East Baton Rouge	980	2,835	3,815
West Baton Rouge	248	771	1,019
Bienville	823	940	1,763
Bossier	453	1,938	2,391
Caddo	747	2,894	3,641
Calcasieu	486	198	684
Caldwell	387	435	822
Carroll	402	1,785	2,187
Catahoula	491	861	1,352
Claiborne	1,296	1,659	2,955
Concordia	103	2,083	2,186
De Soto	613	1,686	2,299
East Feliciana	529	1,674	2,203
West Feliciana	275	1,689	1,964
Franklin	405	579	984
Iberville	509	2,131	2,640
Jackson	750	659	1,409
Jefferson	1,128	3,572	4,700
Lafayette	817	745	1,562
Lafourche	1,255	1,568	2,823
Livingston	618	302	920
Madison	147	1,691	1,838
Morehouse	494	1,313	1,807
Natchitoches	686	2,357	3,043
Orleans	14,845	14,805	29,650
Ouachita	546	1,483	2,029
Plaquemines	361	1,534	1,895
Pointe Coupee	508	2,216	2,724
Rapides	818	2,902	3,720
Sabine	459	321	780
St. Bernard	270	679	949
St. Charles	187	1,368	1,555
St. Helena	503	674	1,177
St. James	469	2,039	2,508
St. John Baptist	480	1,269	1,749
St. Landry	2,029	3,069	5,098
St. Martin	1,213	1,605	2,818
St. Mary	605	2,071	2,676
St. Tammany	507	536	1,043
Tensas	147	2,358	2,505
Terrebonne	883	1,567	2,450
Union	969	661	1,630
Vermillion	580	242	832
Washington	519	263	782
Winn	799	243	1,042
Totals	44,723	82,865	127,588

The following parishes show a plurality of white voters: Calcasieu, 243 plurality; Jackson, 111; Lafayette, 72; Livingston, 316; Orleans, 40; Sabine, 138; Union, 308; Vermillion, 350; Washington, 256; Winn, 556.

The colored pluralities in some of the parishes are very heavy, as in Jefferson Parish, 2,444; Concordia, 1,980; Caddo, 1,947; Bossier, 1,485; St. Mary, 1,466.

The excess of colored over white voters in the State is 38,142. Add to this nearly 20,000 Republican votes from the white persons registered, and the Republican vote would figure up about 100,000 in the State of Louisiana, against 25,000 for all other parties, which will be a majority sufficient for all practical purposes. Half that majority will answer.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 15.

Arkansas seems to be exempt, or nearly so, from the devastation caused by the caterpillar. Bad weather and overflows have greatly injured the crop in different portions of the State, but some plantations will do better than they did last year. It is to be hoped that a larger proportion of Arkansas cotton will come to New-Orleans next Fall and Winter than we were favored with last season. Judging from present indications, we are inclined to believe that such will be the case.

We have a letter from Texas giving a doleful statement about the cotton of the coast counties. It is reported that the planters there will hardly make seed enough for next year's planting. In Matagorda County, as in Brazoria and Lavaca, the worm has ruined the crop.

In Loundes County, Ala., the worms have appeared, but have not done much damage. Possibly the crop in that section may be so fully matured before they have developed in force that a great part of the cotton may be saved.

The bad news from Natchitoches is confirmed. Our wide awake and invariably well informed *confrere*, Col. DENNETT, of the *Planters' Banner*, says that the caterpillars are "absolutely devastating the fields below Grand Coteau." In Rapides Parish, from Alexandria to Cheneyville, the plantations have been thoroughly stripped; below that section the worms have as yet appeared only in spots. In De Soto and St. Landry they have committed very serious ravages.

They have exhibited themselves about Monroe in numbers sufficient to convince the most sceptical of their existence in that locality, though Ouachita Parish has not been served like Rapides or Pointe Coupee, at latest advices. About Camden the crop is considered fine. It Union and Morehouse Parishes the insect is at work, and within a few days we may expect disheartening reports thence. On the upper Red River the everflows have been very destructive. No worms are reported in any of the letters we have seen from that region. East Feliciana is overrun by worms and soaked by rain.

The state of the cotton fields of the Southwest is not so promising as to make Carondelet-street a particularly lively quarter of the city just now.

The Shooting of Capt. Speer, of the British Army.

The *Montana Herald* of June 26 gives the following particulars of the shooting of Capt. SPEER:

"We are grieved to be compelled to record the particulars of a sad tragedy which occurred on board the steamer *Octave*, on her upward trip to Fort Benton. We have conversed with a number of the passengers, and from their accounts we are enabled to report as follows:

An English nobleman of great wealth, named WILFRED D. SPEER, was a passenger on the *Octave*, and got on board at Omaha. He held the rank of Captain in the Seventy-ninth Royal Guards of London, and was a ripe scholar and finished gentleman. All who were so fortunate as to form his acquaintance held him in high esteem for his many endearing qualities of mind and heart, and his sudden demise, under seemingly questionable circumstances, is sincerely mourned by a host of admiring though new-found friends.

There were on board the *Octave* ninety United States soldiers, in command of Lieut. HORRIGAN. There were two posts for guards, one near the smoke-stack and the other abaft the wheel-house. We presume, however, that the guards were not posted till after dark, when they were instructed to hail all parties coming on board, or approaching the boat. If there were but one party and the challenge should be unanswered, the sentry was to call the sergeant or corporal of the guards; but if more than one, the challenge also unanswered, the guard was to fire. This portion of the instructions was entirely unnecessary, we are informed, as it was no easy matter for parties to get on board from the shore, the boat being "sparred out" while laying to.

It seems that the crowded state of the steamer made it necessary for Capt. SPEER to occupy a room in the texas, with the pilot, ROBERT LABARGE. At a late hour on the night of the 7th inst., and when about a day's run below Fort Buford, Capt. SPEER, in company with Pilot LABARGE, leaving the cabin, prepared to retire, and ascended the steps leading to the hurricane deck for that purpose. The pilot stopped on his way for some reason, and Capt. SPEER proceeded in advance, and soon after the pilot heard a shot, and rushing up with a lantern, he discovered SPEER lying senseless on the deck, having received a ball through the head, which entered near the nose. He expired almost immediately.

The passengers assembled for the purpose of investigating the matter, and the following facts were elicited: The night having been dark and rainy, the guard left his proper post and took shelter near the texas, and while Capt. SPEER was in the act of approaching the door of his own room he was shot. The pilot testified that he was but a short distance from the place where Capt. SPEER was killed, and that he heard no challenge by the guard. A number of passengers at the time within hearing distance testified to the same effect. The guard, in defence, stated that he did challenge, but received no reply, and that he was acting in obedience to orders. It was satisfactorily proved, however, that the sentry was away from his post, where he had no right to be.

On the arrival of the steamer at Fort BUFORD, Col. RANKINS, commanding the post, ordered the guard to be placed in irons and returned to St. Louis for trial, but at the intercession of Lieut. HORRIGAN the prisoner was afterward released; and here the matter rests for the present.

The passengers prepared a full statement of the facts in the case, and gathered such testimony as could be obtained—which is all against the soldier. Their unanimous verdict was willful murder. This statement has been placed in proper hands, and will be forwarded to the War Department and to the British Minister at Washington for further investigation. Many persons of reliability and standing, apparently cognizant of all the circumstances, strongly hinted at jealousy and revenge as being the cause of the said affair. Of this, however, we prefer not to say anything at present, in the hope that the whole mystery may be cleared up by the authorities at Washington.

Capt. SPEER, we learn, was about 40 years old, and has only one relative living, a brother, and was formerly stationed in the West Indies. From an examination of his papers it was ascertained that he had an abundance of means, of which $25,000 or $30,000 was deposited in the various banks of the United States for the purpose alone of defraying his traveling expenses.

The Indian Fight Near Fort Hays—Official Account.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1867.

In his official report received here, in regard to the action of Capt. AMES' men with the Indians, given some time since in your special from Fort Hays, Capt. AMES says:

He left camp at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 1st inst., with forty-four men, and proceeded as far as Campbell's Camp, thirteen miles down the railroad, where he saw seven men who had just been killed, and learned that the Indians had got up the north branch of Big Creek, which he followed up eighteen miles, but owing to the night coming on could not find the trail, and therefore had to return to Campbell's Camp, from whence he dispatched six men back to the post for thirty men and one howitzer, and intended to start at daylight for the Saline, where the Indians were supposed to have gone. After waiting four hours and no men coming, he started at daybreak the day following, with thirty-four mounted men, leaving four sick with cholera; reached Saline, fifteen miles, at 8 A. M., which was followed for twelve miles, where he was met and attacked by about seventy-five Indians. He dismounted his command and threw out flankers to save his horses, and gave orders to advance on up the creek, for the purpose of recapturing the stolen stock, but in ten minutes was surrounded, and fires were built all around the command on the top of the Bluffs, keeping flankers well out and advancing on until he saw what was supposed a herd of buffalo, but upon closer examination he saw they were Indians coming to the support of those around him. Then he gave the command "To the left, march," and started south toward the post. In half an hour he was entirely surrounded by Indians, of whom a few would make an occasional dash through the command. Sergeant CHRISTY was shot through the head and killed while getting his men into position. First Sergeant THORNTON and Corporals SPRINGS and PASEY had their horses shot from under them; three more horses were wounded, but he managed to get them into camp. The Indians followed his command fifteen miles, during which time at least two thousand shots were fired at the command, but with very little effect. The reason assigned, they not being used to the new arms in their possession, which were the improved Spencer carbine rifle and revolvers, few arrows being used. He was himself shot in the hip by a rifle ball, which had very nearly thrown the whole command into a panic. Some of the men fired all their ammunition at random and would rush to him with reports that they were out and would be killed. He being to weak to walk, he mounted his horse and ordered every man back to his place on the flank and rear that was without ammunition, for the purpose of making the Indians believe that he had plenty and was not anyway alarmed.

With the assistance of Lieut. BODIMER and his two guides he succeeded in keeping his men in their places, and by sending them back without ammunition as fast as they came in, others took warning that they should be more economical, and as he would not allow any man to ride, except the sick ones who led the horses, they became more cool, and by it saved the command. The total number of miles marched since 3 o'clock P. M. of the 1st inst., until his return on the night of the 2d, were 113 miles, and without rations or forage. It was his opinion that he was surrounded by at least 350 or 400 Indians, of whom six were killed and several wounded, while making their dashes through the command, but were tied to their horses in such a manner that they could not be got. Two white men were with the Indians, who took an active part, who were very careful not to dash through as some of the Indians did. He had fifty shots especially fired at them, but to no effect. They were mounted on the fiercest and most active horses ever seen.

In conclusion, he says that he thinks it the greatest wonder in the world and a miracle that he and his command escaped being massacred, as they had to retreat fifteen miles, through a hilly country, full of canyons, rocks and gullies, and fight every foot of the way, as the Indians would dodge from one gully and rock to another to fire at them.

A Night in the White Mountains—A Lady's Story of How She was Lost.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

Last Friday week Mrs. WILLIAM H. BROWN, a widow lady, of Fairfield, Conn., and 60 years of age, started from the White Mountain House in company with a female companion and a guide, to make the ascent of Mount Washington. They went a portion of the way by the new steam railway, and walked the remainder of the distance to the summit. Remaining there a few hours and taking dinner they started at 3 o'clock to go back. About an hour afterward it was suddenly discovered that Mrs. BROWN was missing. The guide supposed she had become fatigued, and perhaps sat down to rest on the way. He immediately went back a considerable distance and used all means in his power to discover the absent one, but without success. He then rejoined the remaining lady and conducted her to the hotel. A search in earnest for Mrs. BROWN was then commenced. One hunting party went from the White Mountain House, and another was made up from the employes of the railway. The search was kept up all night, but without success. Next morning at about 9 o'clock, to the great joy and surprise of all in the vicinity, Mrs. BROWN made her appearance at the foot of the railway. She was hungry and exhausted, and her clothing was torn and damp. Assistance was immediately rendered her and she was carried to the hotel. After taking some cordials and breakfast, she found herself very comfortable and felt no serious effects from passing a night in the mountains. Her story, almost in her own words, was as follows: "In coming from the top of the mountain I kept with the guide and my companion for some time. After walking perhaps half a mile I suddenly found myself alone. I looked in all directions, but could see or hear no one. Then I hastened my steps expecting to overtake the guide, but soon discovered that I was out of my path and near the margin of a stream which I took to be a branch of the Ammonoosuc River. Following this I hoped to reach the railway, but was disappointed. The further I went the stranger my surroundings appeared. I kept along the edge of the stream to find easier walking, but there were numerous slippery stones, and I fell several times. At length it began to grow dusk. I was growing very tired, and no prospect before me of getting out of the forest. The thought of a long night in the mountains then came over me with a shudder, but I pushed on. Darkness finally set in, and, wearied and exhausted, I sat down on a rock. I could go no further, and, wrapping a shawl around me, I waited in suspense, hoping that friends would come for me, and I should hear them. I thought of danger from wild beasts, but hoped for the best. Thus I sat hour after hour till the dismal, cheerless night wore away, and the morning light showed among the trees. I tried to keep awake, but several times lost myself for a few moments. I was chilly, but did not suffer extremely from the cold. As soon as the light came I got up, and found myself able to walk, and, after three hours' suffering from hunger, fatigue and exhaustion, I at length emerged from the woods at the foot of the steam railway."

Such an experience is one that a lady sixty years of age may well be proud of. The night was mild for Summer climate at the White Mountains, a fact greatly in her favor. Of the heroine we will only further say that she is the widow of a late well-known shipbuilder of New-York City, and that kindred and friends in various places will be glad to learn that she is apparently none the worse for passing a night alone and unprotected among the mountains.

Meteoric Showers—Observations by Prof. Hayes of St. Louis.

The following note is published in the St. Louis *Republican* of the 17th inst.:

As there seems to be some question in regard to the usual appearance of meteors on the night of the 10th of August, I will state briefly some of the results of my observations, extending from the night of the 4th to the 12th, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the evening and 3 o'clock in the morning. On the 4th thirteen were counted; on the 5th, twenty-three; on the 6th, eight; on the 7th, seventeen; on the 8th, ten; on the 9th, twenty-eight. On the 10th, one was seen before 10 o'clock; between 10 and 11, three; 11 and 12, fourteen; 12 and 1, twenty-eight; 1 and 2, thirty-four; 2 and 3, seventy-two; on the 11th, six were seen; on the 12th, none. During all this time there were some that were quite brilliant, but most of them were faint and would hardly be noticed by a casual observer. This was the case on the night of the 10th, as the moon shone brightly during the first part of the night.

R. HAYES.

Damages by Lightning—Horses Killed and Property Destroyed.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 19.

The lightning played some very severe pranks north of the city yesterday afternoon, and struck a barn owned by GEO. J. WHITNEY, setting it on fire and burning up four valuable horses, forty tons of hay, and about five hundred bushels of white wheat, together with a threshing-machine and other farm implements, making a total loss of several thousand dollars. The only insurance was on the building, amounting to $1,500. The wheat had just been drawn in Saturday. Two of the horses burned were said to be valuable colts, valued at $1,000 each. Mrs. REUBEN JONES, wife of the farmer, was affected slightly by the electric fluid. The fire made a clean sweep, leaving scarcely a vestige of anything. A valuable coach team and work team were burned.

Rev. JOHN W. BECKWITH, of New-Orleans, it is said, has reconsidered his declension of the office of Bishop, tendered to him by the Episcopal Convention of Georgia, and finally determined to accept the post.

GILLISS, THE ASTRONOMER.

The National Academy of Sciences has just concluded its eighth session since its incorporation in 1863. The establishment of this institution, gathering at one focal point the most eminent scientific man of America, was an era in our intellectual growth. Organization is a most powerful instrument of efficiency. The season of its semi-annual session makes appropriate a brief reference to an extract from its record of last year, lately published, containing a biographical notice of a member of the Academy who had died the year before; one, of whom, out of the scientific world, little has been known, and yet who, (according to a memorial presented to the Academy by Prof. GOULD, the astronomer at Cambridge,) at the age of 27, "must be considered the first representative of practical astronomy in America." This was Capt. JAMES M. GILLISS, of the Navy. Becoming a Midshipman at 15, within three years he passed his examination, and received the grade of Passed Midshipman in the year 1831. Very shortly after this, being ordered to Washington on duty, he heard it said by members of Congress, "There is not an officer of the navy capable to conduct a scientific enterprise." True or not, the allegation was a stinging one, and aroused scientific impulses in one naval officer which were productive of noble results. After passing several years in severe study and professional duty at sea, young GILLISS was ordered again to Washington, and assigned to duty in the Depot of Charts and Instruments. Among the duties was the rating of chronometers. For this purpose Lieutenant (now Admiral) WILKES had erected a small wooden observatory, fourteen feet by thirteen, in which was mounted a 4-inch transit instrument, borrowed from the Coast Survey. Placed in charge of this establishment, GILLISS here made his first astronomical observations, solely for the purpose of determining time. Soon he began to observe moon and star transits for the determination of longitudes in connection with a survey of Savannah River. In 1838, Capt. WILKES sailed on a similar expedition, and GILLISS was instructed to make corresponding observations at his little Observatory; he therefore procured a 3¼-inch achromatic equatorially mounted telescope, a variation-transit for measuring magnetic declinations, a balance magnetometer, a dip circle, two clocks and a chronometer for sidereal time. "Here," says Prof. GOULD, "commences his astronomical career. Young as he was, he must be considered the first representative of practical astronomy in America. Astronomical observations had been made for a century, it is true. Men his seniors, now living, and others still not long deceased, had made them before him, and were able to aid him with counsel and even experience. But it was GILLISS who first in all the land conducted a working Observatory, he who first gave his whole time to practical astronomical work, he who first published a volume of observations, first prepared a catalogue of stars, and planned and carried into effect the construction of a working Observatory as contrasted with one intended chiefly for purposes of instruction."

Notwithstanding the fact that the observing-altitude of his little roof extended only to within three feet of the ridge pole on each side, actually shutting out a portion of the moon's track and nearly one-seventh part of the standard stars, within three years and a half GILLISS recorded over 10,000 transits, embracing the moon, planets and over 1,200 stars, with 110 lunar culminations and about twenty occultations, beside a vast number of magnetic and meteorological observations. Although it was his "pecuhar privilege to be endowed with a wondrous acuteness of the perceptive powers of eye and ear," the extreme poverty of his mechanical aids make it a just cause of marvel that the records of these observations should have stood the rigid tests of subsequent science, for astronomy has grown rapidly within twenty-five years. But they have, and though several astronomers have with studious comparisons and laborious reductions, tried them in common with those of a long list of scientific European observers, this young and untrained officer ranks second, and scarcely that, indeed, for the close precision of his results. The above details have been given only to furnish a keynote to the man's whole life.

During these working years his useful observations and excellent administration of the affairs of the Depot of Charts and Instruments had won the confidence of his official superiors, so that his earnest efforts to influence the Naval Commission, the Secretary of the Navy and the Naval Committee of the House for the establishment of a Naval Observatory were not without effect. Although JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, with broad views and brilliant eloquence, had been for years urging Congress to create a National Observatory, party opposition had invariably killed the project; but when it came in a different shape, from a different source, the work was inaugurated. Lieut. GILLISS was assigned to the duty of planning the building and arranging for the instruments. His work still stands, a beautiful monument to the sagacity and fidelity with which he performed the duty; but, by one of those strange under-currents of political intrigue which so often shift the channels of affairs in Washington, the man who was in every way responsible for the existence and growth of the new Observatory was ignored, and Lieut. MAURY, a young officer without scientific education or experience, and even of small pretensions, was placed in command of it. Unjust, mortifying as was this treatment, it was received without complaint or bitterness, either concerning the severe disappointment, or the subsequent neglect of astronomy by the officers to whom the Observatory had been assigned. "It was hard," he would say, "but an officer must obey orders and not find fault with them." "On the latter subject," says Prof. GOULD, "he ever preserved a dignified reticence, and it is my firm belief that in his freest utterances he never spoke one word expressive of the sentiments which we may naturally suppose him to have entertained."

GILLISS now devoted himself, under orders, to preparing his observations for the press, to astronomical observations, (contained in fifteen manuscript folio volumes of the archives of the Coast Survey,) and, in the three years between 1849 and 1852, to his famous Chilian expedition for gaining new elements in determining the solar parallax, by observations of the planet Venus; during which nearly 50,000 observations were made, and have been since nearly all reduced and published, besides voluminous observations of earthquakes, barometrical and thermometrical phenomena and systematic notes upon the direction and intensity of terrestrial magnetism and the fluctuations of the magnetic declination. At the close of this expedition the Chilian Government bought his apparatus, and under his advice and with his coöperation founded a National Observatory at Santiago, which has already been of great use to science. In 1858, accompanied by a young friend, Mr. C. H. RAYMOND, of New-York, he made a second expedition to Chili, and under incredible difficulties and illness made successful observations of the total eclipse of the sun. Ever watchful of the interests of American science, he suggested in 1860 the noted Labrador solar expedition and that to the Hudson's Bay Territory, while he himself took charge of a third to Washington Territory. In 1861, on the 15th of April, Commander MAURY fled from his post at the Naval Observatory, leaving behind ample proofs of his treason to the country and his infidelity to science. Prof. GOULD's own ringing words best describe the events following:

"A day or two later, orders were issued to GILLISS to assume the charge of the institution, and poetic justice, though long deferred, was at last fulfilled. The sudden transformation which took place was like the touch of an enchanter's wand. Order sprang from chaos, system from confusion, and the hearts of the faithful few who had struggled on for years, hoping against hope, were filled with sudden joy. Short time elapsed before their number was augmented by the advent of new astronomers, and in the first week of January following, the reduced observations of the year were ready for the printer—an unwonted sight, for the last volume printed contained the observations of 1849 and 1850, while only one-seventh part of the Southern Zones, planned by Coppus and HUSSEARD, and observed between the years 1846 and 1849, had been reduced, and but one-thirteenth part published. * * The energies of the Observatory were now not merely stimulated but became directed by a definite policy in the prosecution of distinct aims. The reduction of the accumulated mass of the whole ten, and the greater part of fourteen years' crude observations, was provided for and plans for their publication matured. Other scientific institutions of the land were invited to systematic coöperation for the prosecution of organized schemes of joint activity. The long-deferred hope of determining the parallax by simultaneous observations in Chili and in the United States was revived, and by a strange coincidence of circumstances, the last morning of his life witnessed the publication of the result deduced, according to the original plan, by the joint activity of the two observatories founded through his own exertions five thousand miles apart."

We have not space to enlarge upon the valuable assistance he lent to the equipment of our new and vast navy, nor to the impulse which his patriotic but sagacious direction gave to the activity, the invention and the admirable workmanship of American mechanic artists and opticians, nor to any of the well-performed labors of his later years. He died suddenly in February, 1865. In the prime of his life, in the perfection of his powers, bearing an honorable name and a high but well-earned scientific reputation, he passed away—too soon for science, but doubtless with a contented and happy heart. Of all the names which may adorn the rolls of the National Academy of Sciences, none can be more beloved by his friends and honorably respected by his colleagues than that of JAMES MELVILLE GILLISS.

The Jaffa Colonists—Letter from Consul-General Hale.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 20.

We print below the endorsement by Hon. CHARLES HALE, Consul-General at Alexandria, Egypt, of an appeal for aid which has been issued by the unfortunated Jaffa colonists. This document sufficiently explains their deplorable condition, and it is to be hoped that a ready response may be given. We are assured that the danger of death by starvation and disease is daily threatening those who are left in Syria. We will receive at the office of this paper and duly acknowledge all sums which may be contributed for their relief.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 18, 1867.

Although Syria is not within my official jurisdiction, I am well acquainted with the condition of the American colony at Jaffa, and most cordially give my support to the present appeal. It should be understood that all means subject in any way to the call of our Consular authorities in this part of the world, have been already freely invoked. The first six of the colonists who returned had need of but little assistance. To the next party returning, fourteen in number, Capt. STRONG, of the United States Navy, commanding steamer *Canandaigua*, gave passage from Jaffa to Alexandria, with a table on board at his private expense, while a generous subscription by himself, officers and sailors, amounting to about $1,200 in gold, supplied what more was needed to complete their means for passage by way of Liverpool to the United States. The next party returning numbered thirty-two. Of these eighteen—mostly widows and orphan children, wholly destitute of means—went at the private expense of J. AUG. JOHNSON, Esq., United States Consul-General for Syria, who paid $1,260 in gold for their passage, without thought of reimbursement, because, as he told me, he could not bear to see American citizens begging of Arabs in their misery to avoid dying of starvation in the streets of Jaffa.

With the approbation of Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, United States Minster at Constantinople, (in the necessary absence of Mr. JOHNSON, Consul-General for Syria, on leave,) I made an official visit to Jaffa, to settle some difficulties that occurred delaying the departure of the returning party last named, and brought back with me the thirty-two to Egypt, where by the kindnesses they received at the hands of GEORGE C. TAYLOR, Esq., United States Consul at Cairo, and others, they were made as comfortable as possible until passages could be found for them—in the case of eighteen, as above stated, with the money provided by Mr. JOHNSON—*via* Liverpool to the United States.

My visit to Jaffa took place the last week in May, and this party returning sailed from Alexandria on the 8th day of June. It was then supposed, or hoped, that nobody was left in the colony at Jaffa, who could not be managed there by the various industries proposed within its plan. These expectations have been cruelly disappointed. The year's crop has been gathered and has proved a failure. It is positively asserted that there is almost literally nothing to support much the greater part of the colony for the coming year.

It will appear from the papers herewith, that under these circumstances but very few of the colonists—perhaps thirteen altogether, including himself—are likely to adhere to the leader, Mr. ADAMS, in attempting an active maintenance of the enterprise. There are thirty-three others, however, who are as yet unwilling to break off their connection with the colony which for the moment affords them the best hope of existence, although it is known that they would gratefully accept passage back to America if that could be provided. Thirty-eight members of the colony, including those next to Mr. ADAMS most influential in its affairs, are now fully satisfied of the failure of the experiment, and of the impossibility of achieving the purposes originally proposed. They see plainly before them the alternative of starvation, or return to the United States. They desire to find means to return as soon as possible, and they deem it proper to include also in their plans the 38 who are only more fortunate than the 38, in being able for the present to obtain a precarious subsistence in the colony by maintaining connection with it. Those who break from the colony must meanwhile live on charity until they can return to America.

For these purposes an "Appeal to the Benevolent" has been prepared, and I have been asked to act as President of the Committee. I have had no part in the preparation of the appeal, or in suggesting it; but I do not feel at liberty to decline my assistance in this capacity in which these distressed and miserable people think I can be of use to them. The sum required is large—perhaps too large to be compassed. I have thought proper to impress on the colonists the necessity of making every possible individual effort. They will write to their relatives, connexions, friends, acquaintances and townspeople, and will exhaust every private effort to beg or borrow the money necessary for their return. But it is clear that when everything that is possible has been done in this way, there will remain much to be done otherwise, unless these poor people are to die of starvation in Syria.

It must be understood that our Government does nothing and can do nothing whatever to reimburse Consuls for their expenditures in such cases as this. According to the plan and practice of our Government, such charities, both at home and abroad, must be managed by private individual subscriptions, not by grants of public money. Although our Consular officers in Syria have already been heavily taxed in the relief which they have given to members of the colony, it will be observed that Gen. BEAUBOUCHER, United States Consul at Jerusalem, and Mr. LOWENTHAL, United States Vice-Consul at Jaffa, have not shrunk from taking a generous part in the new effort; this, although the people in whose behalf assistance is now invoked are some of those who have been actively engaged for many months in efforts to blacken their Consul's and Vice-Consul's characters, to denounce as fictitious the accounts of suffering in the colony, to represent its agriculture as entirely successful, and to ridicule all plans of relief or return to America. It is now admitted that all these proceedings were a grievous mistake. The colonists do the most they can for themselves, the Consuls do what is possible to help them, but this general appeal must still go forth.

It is greatly to be desired that means may be found to transfer to America, without delay, all who will go. The Summer heats, with lack of proper and sufficient food and medical attendance, cause daily increasing hardship. If the bounty of the benevolent be retarded, death may diminish the number who can profit by it; but no one would wish to make that a reason for delay. I subscribe $100 in gold.

(Signed) CHARLES HALE,
United States Agent and Consul-General for Egypt.

Fraud on a Life Insurance Company.

From the Washington National Intelligencer, Aug. 19.

The case of CHARLES LEPPENS, *alias* Diecher, charged with adultery and defrauding the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, has been one of more than ordinary interest, and was finally concluded on Saturday, before Justice WALTER, ending in the discharge of the accused. LEPPENS had his life insured for $5,000, and his wife received that amount after some controversy, there being reasonable evidence of the death of her husband, who, it was believed, had been drowned in the Ohio River on the 11th of August, 1866. As there was not sufficient evidence to convict LEPPENS at the first examination, Justice WALTER addressed a letter to the President of the Insurance Company, requesting that he would promptly send some authorized person to represent the Company. In response to this letter the following was sent, which briefly explains the matter of fraud:

HARTFORD, Aug. 15, 1867.

Charles Walter, Esq., Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 17th is at hand, and we are under obligations for the information received. I do not know that we can make any valid complaint against LEPPENS himself, as the claim made on us is by his wife, JOSEPHINE LEPPENS, in whose favor the policy was issued. If she was in collusion with him for the purpose of defrauding the Company and we could show that fact, he could be punished as a party; but I infer from the paragraph in the papers that she is now the complainer of him, and probably was innocent of the attempted fraud. I should like to be certain that this is the man, and for this purpose I inclose a photograph sent to us, with the proofs of his death, said and sworn to as his, and by which the dead body found in the Ohio River was identified by the Coroner's jury as that of JOSEPH LEPPENS. I will thank you to inform me if LEPPENS corresponds with this photograph, and return the same to me. We have the affidavits of several of the jury, who state that this picture so strongly resembled the body taken from the river that they had no doubt of the identity of the body. It is quite impossible for any one to leave this office on the short time allowed in your notice, and this, with the uncertainty of involving him (LEPPENS) in the transaction, has determined me to write, instead of going or sending. The transaction was adroitly performed by LEPPENS, and the circumstantial proofs quite strong, but we had some suspicion that all was not right, and declined paying the policy, although threatened with a suit, so that we are not actually defrauded, but the attempt was injurious. Please return the photograph, as we wish to keep the file in this matter perfect.

Regret to make you so much trouble on this subject, but don't know how to avoid it. Respectfully yours, GUY R. PHELPS, President.

The photograph was indorsed as follows:

"Represented photograph of CHAS. LEPPENS, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, more recently of Wheeling, West Virginia, represented to have been drowned in the Ohio River, Aug. 11, 1866. Insured in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for $5,000."

The photograph was readily recognized by the officers, but upon the release of LEPPENS he was escorted to JOHNSON's gallery, where another picture was taken for the benefit of the "Rogues' Gallery" at Headquarters.

The accused, at the time of his arrest, was employed as a clerk at the Department of the Interior. He is about 30 years of age and a native of Bohemia.

Monument to the Memory of the Late Dr. Worcester.

From the Boston Post, Aug. 20.

The lot of Dr. WORCESTER is near the base of the perpendicular side of Mount Auburn, as that eminence rises from Consecration Dell. It is situated between Aster and Sumac paths, under the shadow of a group of stately and majestic beech trees, constituting a portion of the original forest that formerly covered the grounds. There has recently been erected on this lot, to the memory of Dr. WORCESTER, a substantial and durable granite monument, consisting of a base, plinth, die and cap, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of JOSEPH EMERSON WORCESTER, Geographer, Historian, Lexicographer. A man of Christian uprightness and benedcence.

Born Aug. 24, 1784; died Oct. 27, 1865.

In simplicity and Godly sincerity he had his conversation in the world."

The cost of this monument was not far from $1,000.

THE PATERSON ALMSHOUSE.

The Investigation into the Alleged Cruelties Resumed—Examination of Witnesses for the Defence.

The examination into the alleged cruelties to the inmates of the Paterson Almshouse by the late keeper, ISAAC G. SIGLER, before a committee of the Common Council, was resumed last evening.

Aaron Van Gieson, on being sworn, testified that he was a resident of Paterson; was present when the testimony of Belinda Murray was taken, and saw during that time Mr. Vanderhooven nod to the witness as if he wished to influence her to say "yes" to a certain question; observed that the witness was looking toward Mr. Vanderhooven; saw no other signs made to affect the testimony.

Cross-examination—Did not remember what the question was; Belinda did not answer the question until Vanderhooven had nodded his head; she answered "Yes."

Margaret Ryan, sworn, said she lived in Paterson; was at one time an inmate of the Almshouse; had been there twice; the first time was there eight months; the war was then going on; Sigler was keeper; was there about four months the second time; it is five years since she left the last time; Mary Ann Wilson was an inmate at the same time, and was attended by the witness; witness washed her, combed her hair, and brought her food; it was her work at the house; Mary Ann Wilson was the one that they could not keep clothing upon, not a stitch; the house was always kept warm while witness was there; Mary's bed was changed every Saturday and new straw provided; she got three meals a day; the food was the same as the others got; there was an abundance of it and the quality was good; the girl could not have had better care; the fire in the furnace which heated her room was kept up all night; Isaac King, the baker, attended to the fire; there was a plenty of food for all; witness had two children at the house who came away very fat; Sizler got the children a place; one was a boy fourteen years old, and the other a girl of five years; never saw cause of complaint as to the quantity or quality of bread; if there was not enough of bread on the table some one would rap on the floor, and Sigler, or his wife, or brother would come down and cut more; all had a sufficient supply of clothing; the conduct of Sigler and his wife to the inmates was uniformly kind; some of the inmates sickened and died; the name of one who died was Hamilton; whatever was ordered for the sick they got; gruel was ordered several times; the order came from the Doctor; nothing was ordered but gruel and tea and physic; had known them to have beef tea and toast; did not think of the other things before; two women used to sit up and watch the sick; they were relieved at intervals by two other women; on these occasions the watchers were furnished with bread and weak tea; Belinda Murray used to watch at times; the sick had lights at night; never knew them to be denied lights if so sick as to require watchers; never knew Sigler to have a light when anybody else was there; sometimes the women would quarrel among themselves; Sigler would then come up stairs and stop the noise.

Cross-examination—Between five and six years since witness left the Almshouse; got acquainted with her present husband, Ryan, there; was married at the Almshouse three or four weeks before she married him; he is not the father of the two children mentioned; she and Mrs. Whittaker sat up together in the small house with the sick; sat up with an old Scotch lady; afterward with a gal named Bridget; it was in cold weather when Bridget died; the fire had gone out in the small house early in the morning to give people their drink, and always noticed heat in the pipes; thought she was the first to go to the small house in the morning; used to get breakfast from 7 to 8 in the Winter; witness was called by some "Mag Smasher;" she was a good, honest girl, but the woman who called her by that name; she would have smashed her had she been present when she called her by that name; was called upon to give testimony by Sigler; was sick in bed when Sigler called; Sigler asked her if she had ever seen Mary Ann Wilson on her knees praying, and she answered that she had not; Sigler did not promise her any bed and things to testify; the reports were false; her husband lives at Sandy Hill; she had the care of Mary Ann Wilson; none had the small-pox while witness was there; they were all under the orders of Mrs. Sigler, the baker; and when Sigler's wife came to the house, but when Spring came, it found her a mere wreck, and death kindly relieved her of her sufferings. What agonies reduced this poor girl within a few short months from the strength and health of youth, to the skeleton which was buried in the pauper's grave, God only knows; we have no means of describing."

Witness said that Sigler did not have the place mentioned in the extract prepared for the girl; believed that the Aldermen and his father had the piece prepared for her three or four years before Sigler took charge of the house; she was naked when Mr. Taylor left, and had been naked all the time she had been kept in the room, with some few exceptions; it had become impossible when his father left to keep clothing upon the girl; his father left in the Spring of the year; his father was keeper seven years and upward of four months; heard the testimony of William David Laverich; heard that he said about cleaning out a ditch; there was a blind ditch situated about east of the large house; some portions were covered over; did not know if it required cleaning out; there was some sand in it.

Cross-examination—Helped to bail the ditch; the deepest portion of it was ten feet; in a hollow part of the field a body of water had settled; Sigler had a ditch dug to drain off this water; the girl confined in the nine room was frequently let out to take an airing; occasionally she made some difficulty when being led out; the girl seemed to be ailing when witness left the house; never heard any person who had charge of her complain of her being ugly.

Redirect—Mrs. Whittaker was there when Bigler took charge of the House.

The proceedings were here adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening.

GEORGE PEABODY has lately given $2,000 each to the Peabody and Hooten high schools at Danvers, Mass., the income of which is to be used for giving medals and prizes to the pupils.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—KELLY, JUSTICE.

A VAGRANT FORGER.

The readers of the TIMES will no doubt remember that a Spaniard named ANTONIO MONTERO was arrested on Monday by the Second Ward Police, on a charge of having committed forgery by altering a check for $20 00 on the Market National Bank to one for $5,000 50. The check was presented and certified but not paid, and the two confederates of MONTERO escaped with the altered check. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, when FRANCIS LLADO, made a complaint for larceny against him, the charge of forgery having been abandoned for want of direct evidence. The accused was accordingly committed to the penitentiary for six months, as an idle and vagrant person. So far the forged and certified check on the Market Bank has not made its appearance on the street, owing to the prompt action of the police. A forged check for $400 on the Seventh Ward National Bank, was found in the possession of the prisoner, which was made a portion of the complaint.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

LIZZIE MILLER, a modest-looking young woman, but of abandoned character, was arrested yesterday by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny made by ARTHUR F. REED, of No. 24 Bowery, and formerly of Binghampton, N. Y. It appears that the complainant met the prisoner in Greene-street occupied by LIZZIE, and shortly after leaving her discovered the loss of his gold watch, valued at $100. When the case came into Court yesterday afternoon the prisoner was remanded for examination. The probability is that the watch will be returned to-day.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A STABBING MATTER.

Yesterday HENRY MUTH came up, alleging that his wife JOHANNA had been stabbed in the right breast with a pen-knife in the hands of HENRY HARTUNG. It appeared that all the parties are inmates of the house No. 515 East Fifteenth-street, and on the previous evening HARTUNG and JOHANNA got into a dispute over some trivial matter. As the dispute waxed furious HARTUNG lost his temper so far as make use of the knife, inflicting a wound which the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, whither the woman was conveyed, pronounce to be severe, but not necessarily fatal. HARTUNG was committed to await the result of the injuries.

TAPE.

JAMES O. WEST, No. 233 West Twenty-ninth-street, alleges that some days ago a lot of silk tape of the value of $14 was stolen from his store. One CHARLES KORBEL having offered some of this tape for sale to MARY HOGAN, No. 463 Eighth-avenue, he was charged with the theft and admitted his guilt. In default of $300 bail he was committed and sent to duplicate his admission before another magistrate at the Court of Special Sessions.

A DUBIOUS ROAD TO COMPETENCE.

WILLIAM MURPHY, agent for A. MURPHY, printer, No. 15 Dey-street, alleges that in response to an advertisement for business canvassers, a man named WILLIE EDWARD, *alias* Joseph B. Mason, presented himself and was engaged to solicit work, being paid a commission, one-half payable on bringing in the order, the remainder on the completion of the job and the collection of the amount due for it. EDWARDS was apparently quite successful as a canvasser, as within a few days he presented orders from GEORGE BLISS & Co. for 50,000 tickets; from S. M. FULLER & Co. for a lot of cards, and from GEORGE A. WICKS & Co. for 70,000 tickets, receiving as commission on these orders $54. The orders being filled and the work presented to the respective firms, they denied the authenticity of the orders. Thereupon MURPHY preferred the complaint of obtaining money by false pretences against EDWARDS, and he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions. The prisoner is a handsome, prepossessing man, 31 years of age, a native of England, resides at No. 118 Charlton-street, is a printer by occupation, and denies his guilt.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

It appears from the papers on file that on Tuesday evening, CORNELIUS FITZGERALD, JAMES WILLIAMS and another man whose name is unknown, called at the house No. 107 West Twenty-fourth-street, and after spending some time there, proposed a ride. Three of the girls, EMMA WAGNER, MINNIE WILSON and ADA WILLIAMS accepted the proposition, and the party entered a hack, drove through Central Park and thence went out to One Hundred and Forty-second-street. In this vicinity the three men stopped the carriage, pulled the girls to the road, and there committed an indecent assault upon their persons. The driver attempting to interfere, he was knocked down, after which he ran off, calling for the Police, and happening to find one, came back, when FITZGERALD and WILLIAMS were arrested, the third man making his escape. FITZGERALD was committed in default of $3,300 bail, and WILLIAMS in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge of rape at the Court of General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.
Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
45—	Ford et al. vs. Gilman.	166—	Allen vs. Baker et al.
97—	Appleton vs. Appleton	168—	Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
170—	Fiedler vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday, 23d inst., at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 21.

Before Judge Barnard.

A NOVEL-READING AND BEER-DRINKING SPOUSE—ALIMONY REFUSED.

Lawler vs. Lawler.—This was a motion for alimony on the part of the plaintiff, Mrs. Lawler, who sues her husband for limited divorce on the ground of ill-treatment. The counter affidavits on the part of the husband set up that the plaintiff is addicted to novel-reading and beer-drinking, under the combined influence of which she is in the habit of beating her husband and children. The motion for alimony was denied by the Court, who said that it was evident the whole difficulty arose from rum, disguised under the title of "beer;" that after so long an experience of married life, and with eight children to look after, it was manifest, except by force to reconcile their differences. If the plaintiff would leave off "beer," *alias* rum, the Court would allow her to renew the motion in six months.

Mr. Van Ness for plaintiff; Mr. Chedsey for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED PERJURY CASE.

An examination was had yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, in the case of Mrs. Eliza Altenheimer, who is charged with perjury in swearing falsely to the ownership of certain real estate in West Sixteenth-street. The matter was fully reported in our columns last week, and the evidence of numerous witnesses yesterday developed nothing new. The case is still on.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 21.

By Judge Barbour.

Emanuel Hoffman *vs.* The Park Fire Insurance Company; motion granted without costs. Same *vs.* Manhattan Insurance Company; same decision. D. V. H. Berthoff *vs.* Charles E. Carman et al.; no adjournment granted.

By Judge Jones.

William Elmer *vs.* R. W. Milbank; extra allowance of 3 per cent. granted on $47,187. The Mayor et al. *vs.* E. S. Barnberger; injunction sustained with $10 costs. Antonio Morales *vs.* Carlos Sheques; order settled.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Acton.

Yesterday Police Commissioner Acton held his regular Court for the trial of charges against policemen. The session lasted all day, but, as usual, most of the complaints were of a frivolous character.

INSULTING A LADY.

Officer James M. King was charged by Miss Margaret Franklin, of Yonkers, with insulting her while she, her sister and her father were returning from church through Spring-street, on Sunday morning. She said the officer exclaimed as he passed her, "Oh, what a mouth!" On her cross-examination she was asked if she did not stick up her nose and mouth as she passed the officer. She replied that she did not. Her father and sister corroborated her statement, and witnesses for the defence were called to disprove it. The decision, as usual, was reserved.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A colored girl named Mary J. Wells appeared as the accuser of Officer Patrick Dunn, of the Sixteenth Precinct. She said she lived as a servant girl with Mrs. BELL, at No. 220 West Twenty-fifth-street, and that at about 1 o'clock A. M. Friday, while Mrs. Bell was gone to the theatre, the officer entered the house, finding the door open, asked her why the door was open, searched the house to ascertain if there was any one there, and afterward took improper liberties with her. This the officer stoutly denied, and brought witnesses to impeach the character of the complainant. The case was adjourned for two weeks to enable him to secure the attendance of other witnesses.

CLUBBING A QUIET MAN.

Officer FRANKLIN FRANK, of the Sixth Precinct, was arraigned at the instance of John Donahue, who charged that while he was standing quietly in Chatham-street on the night of July 27, waiting for a friend, the officer came up and told him to move on. He replied that he was waiting for a friend and would not move, and after some words the officer, taking his club in both hands, placed it under the complainant's chin and pushed him over. He arose and called his friend, who soon came up and remonstrated with the officer. The latter moved off, and as he did so the complainant told him he wanted his number. Thereupon the officer turned and struck him with his club on the head, badly injuring him, then arrested him and took him to the Station-house, where he was locked up all night, and in the morning was discharged by a Magistrate. Such was Donahue's story. The case was adjourned in the absence of some of the witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sergt. Smith Ball, of the Fiftieth Precinct, Brooklyn, with a squad of policemen, was assisting at night in collecting loose animals, and taking them to the pound. At the corner of Classon-avenue and Baltic-street, while the Sergeant was separated from his men, a man named John Deering hearing, as he says, that thieves were stealing horses, came out of his house by the window, with a big stick in his hand, and approached the officer, but being informed by the latter that the proper authorities were taking loose animals to the pound, still went ahead, to see whether his own horse was among them.

The Sergeant followed him, and it was alleged snatched his stick from him and struck him with it several times. The Sergeant and his witnesses said there was an unruly crowd in the neighborhood, and there was reason to apprehend that they would endeavor to prevent the taking of the animals to the pound; that the Sergeant seized the stick fearing that Deering would do more injury with it; that Deering thereupon seized the officer's club, and the latter knocked him over, and another officer struck him on the arm to make him let go the stick and club. The pound men collected five horses and sixteen goats, and took them to the pound protected by the Police.

Officer Wm. Hickey, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, was charged with being drunk and with improperly arresting John H. Farrel. It seems that on June 8th, while returning from a fire, a company of firemen, to which Farrel belonged, had some trouble with a car-driver, whom one of them assaulted. Officer Hickey arrested Farrel on the complains of the car-driver, and Farrel claimed that the officer was intoxicated.

Officer Dennis Sullivan, of the Forty-second Precinct, was charged with beating an old man named Jas. Clunan, without just cause, in Brookly— but on account of the absence of some of the wit- ses the case w as postponed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21, 1867.

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	111¼	
5,000	do.....	111¼	
110,000	do.....	111¾	
18,600	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62.....	112¾	
205,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, '65 C.....	116¾	
8,000	do.....	116¾	
6,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '64.....	109¾	
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue..	108¼	
28,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New.....	108	
28,000	do.....	108¼	
2,000	U. S. 7s, '71, C..	117¾	
3,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	102⅝	
105,000	do.....	102⅝	
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	99¾	
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d Series.....	107¾	
21,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan..... C	106	
4,000	Virginia 6s..... x-c	50¾	
5,000	N. Car. 6s..New	54½	
15,000	do.....	54¾	
5,000	N. Car. 6s..... x-c	54¾	
10,000	Tenn. 6s., new..	65	
2,000	Mo. 6s, R. R. & St. Jo. Issue.....	80	
85,000	O. & M. C....	36¾	
2,000	O. & Miss. 1st..	89	
3,000	Ohio & N. W. 1st	90	
9,000	Mich. So. & N. I.	90	
2,000	G. Wt. R. 2d M....	74½	
10,000	Ala. & T. H. 1st Pr.	82	
2,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M	96¾	
2,000	Ohi. & Alt. 1st M	102	
1,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M. new.	80	
1,000	Mor. & Essex 2d...	82	
5,000	Troy, S. & R. 1st..m	96¾	
1,000	Ol. & Tol. 7s. N. B.	96	
4,000	Cen. Nat. Bank....	106	
200	Quicksilver.....	27¾	
100	do.....	27½	
20	Irving Bank.....	105¾	
5	Continental Bank.	107	
20	Park Bank.....	151	
200	Adams Ex. Co....	74¾	
200	Mer. U. Ex. 30 days cent. paid.....	17	
100	do.....	17¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$150,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, C. '65.....	115¾	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '64, C.....	109¾	
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65, New Is.....	108	
3,600	do.....	107¾	
30,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	99¾	
10,000	Tenn. 6s..new	65	
17,000	Tenn. 6s..new	65	
5,000	do.....	64¾	
20,000	O. & M. Cer.....	36¾	
29	Adams Express....	74¾	
100	do.....	74¾	
10	Am. Ex. Co.....	93	
2,000	West. U. Tel.....	43	
200	do.....	42¾	
300	do.....	42¾	
300	do.....	42¾	
1050	do.....	42¾	
100	do.....	42¾	
100	Boston W. P.....	21	
20	Mer. Un. Ex. 30 days cent.....	17	
300	Mar. Min. Co.....	10¾	
100	Quick. Min.....	28	
100	Pacific Mail.....	139	
80	do.....	14 ⅜	
60	do.....	147¾	
500	N. Y. Cen.....	105¾	
100	do.....	105	
700	Erie R.....	69¾	
1800	do.....	69¾	
100	Hud. Riv. R.....	125	
100	M. S. & N. I.....	80¾	
100	Clev. & Pitts.....	92	
100	Chi. & N. W.....	44¾	
900	do.....	44¾	
100	do.....	44¾	
1000	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	69	
600	Chic. & R. I.....	102¾	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mar. Pf.....	18¾	
100	do.....	18¾	
300	Adams Ex. Co....	74¼	
200	U. S. Ex.....	100	
300	Pacific Mail.....	148¾	
600	West. U. Tel.....	44	
200	do.....	44¾	
200	do.....	44¾	
200	do..... b10	44¾	
200	N. Y. Cen.....	105¾	
200	do..... c	105¾	
200	Erie R.....	69¾	
100	Hud. Riv. R..... s60	124¾	
200	Reading R.....	104¾	
200	do.....	104¾	
100	Wells, F. & Co. Ex	66¾	
300	Canton Co.....	47	
300	Butler Coal.....	17	
100	Wilkesbarre Coal..	39¾	
100	The West. U. Tel..	43¾	
700

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytynge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA and SLASHER AND CRASHER. Miss Leo Hudson and her trained horse Black Bess.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.
57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ORGAN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The Queen was not present, but the speech from the throne was read by Royal Commission. The Queen declares that there is no longer any ground for apprehension of war in Europe. The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland had proved futile, and the attempts at revolt have been suppressed almost without bloodshed. The speech refers with satisfaction to the new postal treaty with the United States, and, in conclusion, congratulates the Parliament and the country on the completion of the Canadian union, the passage of the Reform Bill, and the adoption of other measures beneficial to the United Kingdom.

The important suit of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company *vs.* WILLIAMS & GUION, just tried in the Liverpool Court of Assizes, has resulted in a judgment for the plaintiffs, with damages assessed at $130,000 sterling. The suit grew out of the nitro-glycerine explosion at Aspinwall, on the 3d of April, 1866, by which the steamship *European*, belonging to the plaintiffs, was badly damaged while lying at her wharf in the above-named port. The explosion also resulted in the loss of sixty lives, including those of the Captain and other officers of the steamer. The steamship *Caribbean*, of the same line, being in port at the time of the explosion, also sustained serious damage. The suit was brought by the owner of the damaged steamships, as also by those of some buildings ashore, against WILLIAMS & GUION, who were represented as having been guilty of a deception in shipping the article under the name of "glonoin oil," (a substance unknown to chemists or to commerce,) and having thus involved the plaintiffs in their great losses and liabilities. The defendants claimed that they themselves had been deceived by the shippers of the oil. The question whether the defendants are ultimately liable, or whether the plaintiffs must look to the original shippers at Hamburg for damages, goes to a higher tribunal for argument and decision.

The races at York took place yesterday, and were well attended. The principal race was for the Ebor Oaks stakes, which were won by *Jues*.

The semi-official press of Paris declares that the Conference of the Emperors at Salzburg insures a long term of peace for Europe.

Another gathering of European Sovereigns is expected to take place in Paris in October, when it is said that Queen VICTORIA and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH will visit NAPOLEON.

The prorogation of the Italian Parliament took place yesterday. The Garibaldian movement upon Rome has been deferred.

It is reported from Madrid that the revolt in Catalonia has failed, and that the authority of Her Majesty's Government is rapidly being reëstablished.

A dispatch from Constantinople States that the Sultan has resolved to form a new Council, composed in equal numbers of Greek and Turkish members.

Advices from Shanghae state that the new crop of tea is coming in very rapidly, and that active sales have been made of it.

The Government of Prussia has declared free trade in salt.

GENERAL.

At the session of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, Mr. Morris, from the Standing Committee on the Militia and Public Defence, reported an article providing for the annual enrollment of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 years, and dividing the militia into active and reserve forces, the active force to be denominated the National Guard, to be at all times armed, equipped and classified. The Governor to be Commander-in-Chief, and to appoint the chiefs of the several staff departments, who will hold office during his pleasure; he is also empowered to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, all general officers, except those in the first and second divisions. Brigadier Generals are to be appointed, but a saving clause is added empowering the Legislature to change this to their election, if found desirable. General officers are authorized to appoint their own staff officers. All commissions to expire in ten years from their date, except those of the National Guard Reserves. Company, commissioned, non-commissioned officers are to be chosen by ballot, and field officers of regiments and battalions by the votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments. In the organization of the National Guard the Legislature shall provide for including therein a list of reserve officers, to be composed of officers of the National Guard, of not less than ten years' service in the same grade, and of officers honorably discharged from service. The article on banking and corporations was then called up by a motion, which was adopted, to reconsider the vote by which it was referred to the Committee on Revision. Mr. BARKER moved to strike out the amendment prohibiting the consolidation of railway corporations where the aggregate capital shall exceed $20,000,000. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to strike out was lost—48 to 63. Several other amendments were offered, and, after discussion, were lost, after which the article was adopted. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the powers and duties of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. KERNAN in the chair. Debate arose on the section relating to the veto power, which provides that the Governor may approve or disapprove of any portion of a bill containing separate and distinct propositions presented for his signature. An amendment was adopted providing that in case either House shall reject a bill after the Governor shall have vetoed any part of it, it shall fail to become a law. The Convention then took a recess to 3:30 o'clock. On reassembling the discussion relative to the duties and powers of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was resumed, the question of the veto power being under consideration. There were numerous amendments offered and rejected, after which the Committee rose and reported the article. The Convention adopted it as amended, and it was referred to the Committee on Revision. The Convention then adjourned.

LOCAL.

A new Fenian Congress, under the auspices of the Stephens and O'Mahoney branch of the organization, commenced its session at No. 814 Broadway yesterday, Mr. O'CONNOR, of Boston, in the chair, and about 200 delegates from the different circles in attendance. Little business was done at yesterday's session beyond the reception of credentials and the appointment of officers.

The usual Police trials took place yesterday at Police Headquarters, before Commissioner ACTON. A great many cases were investigated, and, as usual, the decisions were reserved.

The Fire Commissioners have refused to reconsider their action providing for the appointment of acting firemen at salaries of $700 per annum.

Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD has been elected President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

Up to Saturday last 6,523 dogs had been killed at the public pound.

Another case of yellow fever is said to have occurred in Cherry-street.

Gold closed yesterday at 141. Money was in full supply at the new rates, on a fairly active market. Government Securities were easier in price, but more sought after. Railways quiet and irregular. Produce and Merchandise were in pretty fair request, but unsettled in price. The Freight engagements were moderate.

Gen. Grant, Mr. Stanton and the President.

The removal of Gen. SHERIDAN affords the *Tribune* a pretext for again misrepresenting and assailing the position of Gen. GRANT. Our contemporary divides its attention between Mr. JOHNSON and the General, charging them with equal responsibility, and representing the latter as voluntarily and faithlessly instrumental in carrying out the President's design. Here is an exemplification of the tone in which the *Tribune* renews its assault:

"That instrument, which EDWIN M. STANTON refused to become, which no power of the President could make him, GRANT *is*. We judge by the facts. For one year ANDREW JOHNSON contemplated the insult to the nation of removing the soldier who of all our soldiers best represents its principles, but dared not, *could* not, while Mr. STANTON was in the Cabinet. On Aug. 12 Mr. STANTON is removed; on Aug. 12 Gen. GRANT accepts his place; on Aug. 19 Gen. SHERIDAN is removed. Why, this is logic! One little week after Gen. GRANT becomes Secretary of War, SHERIDAN is disgraced. How is the conclusion to be avoided that the President sought and found in Gen. GRANT the means by which he might break down SHERIDAN, and with him the spirit of the people? Bitterly, indeed, have the loyal men been deceived who thought that Gen. GRANT might have said to an apostate President: 'If I become a part of an administration which every patriot despises, and take at your hands this civil office, which I have as much right to refuse as that of Postmaster-General or Postmaster, I do so on this condition: You shall respect the loyal principle of the nation—you shall not remove SHERIDAN.' But as Gen. GRANT did not say this, the President took him into his Cabinet, and dictated to him the order by which SHERIDAN is dishonored and the people threatened and defied."

According to the *Tribune*, then, Gen. GRANT is the "instrument" in Mr. JOHNSON's hands for waging war on the reconstruction policy of Congress. GRANT is "the means" "sought and found" by the President "by which he might break down SHERIDAN, and with him the spirit of the people." What Mr. STANTON doggedly refused to do, Gen. GRANT has cheerfully and readily done—he has become a party to "the order by which SHERIDAN is dishonored and the people threatened and defied." Such are the *Tribune's* allegations. What are the facts?

The first point that challenges remark is the new-found fondness for Mr. STANTON which the *Tribune* displays. We are asked to believe that "for one year" he alone prevented the removal of SHERIDAN. Now we are not unmindful of Mr. STANTON's firmness in opposition to the ill-advised course of the President, and on that ground have regretted and condemned his suspension. How happens it, however, that "for one year" and more the *Tribune* uttered not a word in Mr. STANTON's praise, but on the contrary uniformly did what it could to break him down? How happens it that when Mr. STANTON was suspended the *Tribune* looked on complacently—forgetting public interests and party necessities in the gratification of a long-cherished personal grudge? The *Tribune* then said nothing about Mr. STANTON's support of SHERIDAN—nothing about his fidelity to the Republican policy—nothing about the outrage to the party implied in the President's act. What is now printed in Mr. STANTON's praise is a mere after-thought, a piece of shallow hypocrisy, dictated by no regard for him, personally or politically, nor by any other consideration than a desire to tarnish the reputation of Gen. GRANT.

In the pursuit of this object, the *Tribune's* only chance lies in the falsification of unquestioned facts. As the basis of its attack, it assumes that but for Mr. STANTON's suspension and Gen. GRANT's temporary acceptance of the War Department, SHERIDAN would not have been removed. The hypothesis is too absurd to deceive anybody. Mr. JOHNSON removes SHERIDAN now in defiance of Gen. GRANT's remonstrances; as easily might he have done so six months ago, whether Mr. STANTON concurred or not. It is an assertion of Executive authority which the War Department could nowise hinder. Save in the form of protest, both Mr. STANTON and Gen. GRANT were powerless in the premises. All that is needed for the justification of either is proof that he did exert his influence, honestly and energetically, in support of SHERIDAN. So far as Mr. STANTON is concerned this is admitted. How is it with regard to Gen. GRANT?

We are not required to go beyond the columns of the *Tribune* for an answer. From its editorials, brimful of malice and perversion, we turn to its Washington dispatches. These afford conclusive evidence that Gen. GRANT was not the passive "instrument" he is alleged to have been—that he was not the willing "means" in the perpetration of a blunder and a wrong. And on this subject our contemporary's correspondent is in harmony with the correspondents of all the daily journals. Without an exception, so far as we have observed, the Washington dispatches, from whatever source, bear testimony to the fact that before and since his acceptance of the Secretaryship Gen. GRANT steadily and earnestly opposed the removal of SHERIDAN. To this extent GRANT stands completely justified. He has not accepted the President's policy. He has not identified himself with the President's insane conduct. He has not made himself a party to the responsibility of the President in this deliberate onslaught on the policy of Congress.

But does not GRANT's issue of the order implicate him? Most assuredly not. We can imagine the form of an order which Gen. GRANT could not have signed without self-stultification and dishonor. An order, for instance, embodying censure of SHERIDAN for the manner in which he has executed the reconstruction law. Nothing, however, could more plainly reveal the attitude of Gen. GRANT than the terms of the document which he has issued. The fifth section is to all intents and purposes an indorsement of SHERIDAN's orders and acts, and so it is everywhere interpreted. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent shall be our witness. His dispatch, published yesterday, opens thus:

"The important army order which has been contemplated for some days past, making radical changes in three military departments, was made public this afternoon by Gen. GRANT. The way it was worded created some comment, and the opinion was very freely expressed that the President and GRANT had had an open rupture, and that the latter had issued the instructions to THOMAS in the fifth section solely because the President would not heed his advice not to remove SHERIDAN."

Does this look like collusion with Mr. JOHNSON? Does this indicate that wicked and wanton compliance with Mr. JOHNSON's will, for which the *Tribune* would have Gen. GRANT arraigned at the bar of loyal opinion? Does it not rather show that while in the performance of a mere routine act Gen. GRANT carries out the order of the President, he does it in a manner which most effectively asserts his own authority to control the administration of the law? In effect, this fifth section declares: "Mr. JOHNSON may remove District Commanders, but appoint whom he may, their administration of the law shall be subject only to the orders of Gen. GRANT."

We shall not be accused of piling up proofs unnecessarily if we add to the *Tribune's* statements those of the careful correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*. The dispatch of the latter is as follows:

"The style in which Gen. GRANT issued the President's order relieving Gen. SHERIDAN is very distasteful to Mr. JOHNSON's friends, and particularly so to the ring who have been clamoring for Gen. SHERIDAN's removal.

The President has made no allusion to Gen. GRANT's written protest against it, and the evident intention is to suppress Gen. GRANT's letter on the subject. At any rate, the President went so far last night as to intimate that no such document existed. It is, however, known positively that when the President announced his intention to suspend Secretary STANTON, Gen. GRANT sent in writing an earnest remonstrance to the President against the proposed action.

This paper is now buried at the White House. In the same manner Gen. GRANT on receiving the President's order yesterday, at once called upon him and protested against it, and afterward sent a written protest couched in very strong and pointed language, which will, in all probability, be withheld."

Beyond doubt, the style of Gen. GRANT's order "is very distasteful to Mr. JOHNSON's friends." It shows that he will not yield to Mr. JOHNSON's dictation in matters which Congress has confided to the General of the Army of the United States. It shows that his action is only in the line of his duty, and that his real influence will be exerted in support of the intentions of Congress touching the administration of the law.

In confirmation of what the Boston *Advertiser's* correspondent affirms as to the written communications of Gen. GRANT to the President, we are enabled to state that these documents were couched in the most emphatic language, and that they leave no room for a repetition of the misrepresentations indulged in by the *Tribune*. These letters should be published, and published they will be when Congress assembles, if not sooner. Were Gen. GRANT a mere partisan, a popularity-hunter, their publication would not be contingent on the selfish caprice of Mr. JOHNSON. The same reserve, the same disinterested devotion to duty, the same consciousness of strength and assurance of final success which have characterized the soldier now characterize the Acting Secretary of War. He can patiently await the time when the publication of his views will vindicate him from aspersions cast by those who, like the *Tribune*, disguise the trickery of partisanship under a shallow pretence of patriotic zeal. In the meantime the order to which Gen. GRANT's signature is attached sufficiently indicates the principles and purposes by which he will be actuated in his present sphere of duty. It is enough to know that these are as far removed from the principles and purposes of Mr. JOHNSON as from the aims of the Southern malcontents, to whom the *Tribune* would extend amnesty and power.

Nitro-Glycerine as Freight—An Important Suit and Heavy Damages.

About a year and a half ago the public were startled by reports from different quarters of a succession of extraordinary explosions. From Aspinwall, from Sidney, New South Wales, from San Francisco, there came one fearful story after another of lives sacrificed by the hundred, of large districts shaken as it were with an earthquake, of strong iron steam vessels riven to atoms, of great wharves and warehouses leveled with the bed of the sea, and of a prevailing dread of future calamities from the same horrible agency of death and destruction.

At that time nitro-glycerine, the infernal compound which had made such havoc in a period of a few weeks, was known pretty generally to science; but as an article of commerce it was scarcely known at all. And the issue of an important suit which was partially decided yesterday at the Liverpool Assize Court, and of which we have a very full report by the Cable this morning, must ultimately hinge upon the question how far the ignorance of the forwarder as to the nature of the goods shipped by him exempts him from liability, or throws the liability upon the manufacturers and original owners.

The case is one of very great interest to shippers, to forwarders, to the insurance interest, and to the public generally. The facts are, briefly, these: In the early Spring of 1866, Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, of Liverpool, received from a Hamburg house a consignment of stuff which they allege was described in the invoice as "glonoin oil," and which they were instructed to ship *via* Aspinwall to San Francisco, in one of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's vessels. The order was taken, and the oil, consisting of seventy cases, was shipped on board the *European*, which duly arrived on the 2d of April. On the following day, when the vessel was moored at her dock, and had commenced to discharge the cargo, a terrific explosion took place in the hold of the *European*. The vessel—a powerful iron steamer—valued at £36,000 sterling, was literally torn in pieces; the wharf, four hundred feet long, was completely destroyed, and sixty persons were instantly killed. Another vessel belonging to the West India Company, the *Caribbean*, which was lying at an adjacent wharf at the time, was damaged to the amount of £10,000 sterling. The cargo of the *European* was insured for £80,000 sterling.

The owners of property on and near the wharf, being refused indemnity by the underwriters, commenced suits against the Steamship Company. The Company, in turn, sued the forwarders, Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION, of Liverpool, and the suit has gone against them thus far, as we see, to the tune of £130,000 sterling.

The case goes now to another Court to determine the fact whether the real nature of the consignment was known to the forwarders; or whether, as they allege, they were ignorant of its nature. If they were deceived the action will ultimately lie against the Hamburg house, and the decision will be given by a Prussian Court.

It is probable enough that the underwriters and the Steamship Company have an understanding with each other, and that the former, after resisting the payment of claims growing out of the accident, have really been promoting the present action jointly with the Company. However this may be, the decision given, so far as we can judge from its scope, appears to be reasonable and just. There was most assuredly fraud involved in the shipment, whether that fraud shall be found to lie at the doors of Messrs. GUION & WILLIAMS, or at the doors of the Hamburg house. Certain it is that the West India and Pacific Steamship Company would have declined the freight if they had known what its real qualities were. They might perhaps have been expected to inquire whether "glonoin oil" was an article known to commerce, or what its properties were. But if their neglect of inquiry was a serious inadvertence, it did not involve them in the fraud. For fraud there clearly was in the mere change of the name of the article shipped, and the substitution for it of a name the origin of which was only known to the Hamburg house or the forwarders at Liverpool. The case decided for the company, as it has been, decides it finally for the underwriters.

The public have an interest in the decision distinct from that of the immediate parties to the suit. It is exceedingly important to have an authoritative judgment against the right of shippers or owners of such materials as nitro-glycerine, or whatever other name it may take, to endanger the lives of a community remorselessly for the sake of personal gains. If Messrs. GUION & WILLIAMS cannot clear their skirts of all knowledge and participation in the fraud, they ought not only to suffer the heaviest pecuniary penalty that the Court can award, but they ought to be criminally prosecuted as an example to others.

Canal Mismanagement.

Through the Constitutional Convention at Albany a large number of scraps relating to our State Canals have been thrown before the public. First we had a majority and three minority reports on this subject from the Finance Committee. Next we had a majority and three minority reports from the Canal Committee, making in all eight different proposals regarding canals. Yesterday we gave a portion of a paper prepared by the majority of the Committee last named, and which is designed to be explanatory of their constitutional article published on Aug. 8. These documents, so far as published, have been issued in such a way and shape, and are crowded with so many figures and useless details, that the public generally can hardly understand their real meaning or the main questions before us at present.

The first point for public consideration is the necessity for reform in the management of our State Canals. It is said that gross frauds have long flourished under the existing system of canal management. Evidence to prove this charge has been published lately, and it has been generally accepted as sufficient to condemn the system. The next questions that arise are in regard to the punishment of the guilty parties, and the best means of preventing similar crimes in the future. The first is a matter for the Courts, the State authorities and the public. So far as the State Convention is concerned, all the recent outcry about canal frauds appears to be designed only to effect the destruction of the present system of management. It is the badness of this system which claims the special notice of she Convention. Details in regard to frauds are useful only in so far as they may enable us to discover defects in the system of canal management and to provide remedies.

Supposing some reform in canal management to be necessary, how far and in what direction should this reform be carried? In reply we have seven or eight conflicting proposals. The majority of the Canal Committee recommend "a concentration of power and a clearly defined responsibility," to be attained by placing the canals "under the charge of a single Superintendent, with assistants—such Superintendent to be appointed for eight years by the Governor, with the advice and approval of the Senate." One of the minorities of this Committee proposes a similar concentration of power in one Superintendent, elected by the people for four years, at a salary to be fixed by the Legislature, and with power to appoint four assistants. This is the scheme which will probably meet with most favor from members of the Democratic Party. It will be seen that the main difference between the two plans—and they are the only plans yet laid in full before the public—is in regard to the way in which the proposed Canal Superintendent is to get into office. Should he be appointed by the Governor and Senate, or be elected by the people? His powers and duties and the checks to be placed upon him are points to be considered after this question has been decided.

All the other questions connected with the canals are subordinate to those just stated. Whether we should or should not sell them; whether we should or should not enlarge them; whether we should or should not make arrangements to pay off the canal debts at a certain date, and at what date, if any, should be fixed for final riddance from these incumbrances upon the State Treasury; how the canal revenues should be appropriated; whether canal tolls should or should not be reduced, and all the other points touched in the long reports of Convention Committees, are matters that may be attended to six months hence as well as now, and that an honest Legislature could dispose of as satisfactorily, and perhaps more advantageously, than they can be settled by the Convention. What seems most necessary in any new system of canal management, so far as the State Constitution is concerned, is to leave the people and the Legislature at liberty to deal with details as circumstances in the future may warrant. We do not want a State Constitution that will soon be out of repair, or always in need of canal amendments.

Sale of Steam Revenue Cutters.

The recent sale of the fine steam revenue cutters built by the Government during the war has attracted attention and caused some remark. These vessels were so beautiful, and were able to render such efficient sea service—they having in addition to their routine duties saved several vessels in distress and on shore—and the general introduction of steam into commerce having made sailing vessels of less availability than heretofore for purposes of marine police, that the reason for their sale while they are yet new is not at first apparent. The motive, however, appears to have been a desire to reduce the expenses of this branch of the revenue service. When these cutters were built it was necessary that every Government vessel should either be well armed herself, or else convoyed by a man-of-war. The Government needed every addition possible, regular or irregular, to its naval force. Consequently these cutters were built for strength, regardless of expense, to do service as gunboats, and were in fact men-of-war. They cost more than one hundred thousand dollars each, without their armament. The Navy Department armed them with fine batteries of Dahlgren howitzers and Parrott guns, and they were in all their appointments as capable of entering into a naval engagement as any vessels of their size. They were, directly after their completion, called upon to perform duties which made this necessary; but with the war the reasons for having such large and powerful vessels in the revenue service ceased to exist, and the expense of running seagoing steamers, with a corps of engineers, firemen, large crews and a great consumption of coal, came to be regarded as a needless burden at the Treasury Department. Two of these vessels, the *Ashuelot* and the *Kankakee*, purchased by the well-known China house of WETMORE, CRYDER & Co., have already been refitted and sent to the East, where they can hardly be intended for mere commercial uses, to which they are illy adapted.

PERSONAL.—Mr. L. JENNINGS, who for the past two or three years has been the correspondent in this country of the London *Times*, sailed yesterday in the *Russia* for London, having been recalled, it is understood, to assume a more intimate connection with the journal he has so ably represented here. Mr. JENNINGS' letters have been uniformly characterized by good judgment, correct statement, candor, and remarkably clear insight into the political and social condition of the people of the United States, in all these respects presenting a marked contrast to those of his immediate predecessor. The London *Times* will be fortunate if it find a man to succeed him whose American notes for English circulation shall be equally readable and trustworthy.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre.

Mrs. LANDER appeared for the third time as *Elizabeth*, last evening, before a very excellent audience. The performance appeared to be enjoyed throughout. Mrs. LANDER's acting of the Virgin Queen gives a far higher notion of her real power as an artist than any part in which she has appeared. It is simply admirable. We can recall few things more impressive, from any public performer, than the scene, at the close of the fourth act, of the signing of *Essex's* death-warrant. In this scene, one of true tragic sadness, Mrs. LANDER rises to the height of the situation, and is nothing less than tragic. If the true rendering of a deeply pathetic situation have power to move, there will be few dry eyes in the house as the drop falls on this act. Mrs. LANDER's costumes are both elegant and historical. The performance of the rest of the company is not out of keeping with Mrs. LANDER's. Mr. BECKS assumes with admirable effect the manner of the caricatured *Bacon*, and in a part which a vulgar actor would have carried to excess was never once extravagant. Mr. ROCKWELL, as *James VI.*, showed all the youthful fire and impulsiveness required for the part, combined with the required conditions of good looks and intelligence. To the excellence of Mr. TAYLOR's *Essex* we have already done justice. The ladies were not so completely up to their work. All of them, the Misses MONK and Miss PLUNKETT, are either afraid to give way to natural movement and expression, or they are deficient in the sensibility required to prompt, natural action and utterance on the stage. Mrs. LANDER will repeat her performance of *Elizabeth* every night for the present.

Broadway Theatre.

The comedy of "Caste" continues to be represented to large audiences, who depart after it is all over thoroughly well pleased at the fine acting of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, of Mrs. CHANFRAU, of Mrs. GILBERT and Mr. MARLOWE—and well pleased also with the play. Not the smallest of the many merits of the piece is the skill with which the author, without the least attempt at sermonizing, has worked out the moral of his story—that caste, though not without its beneficial uses, should not be supposed to override merit, or to sunder lovers otherwise well matched—since, as TENNYSON expresses it, "True hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood." The object of true comedy being not only to illustrate the manners, but to expose to censure and ridicule the vices and follies of mankind, the inculcation of a sound moral is a matter of greater importance than any other description of dramatic composition. "Pure landscape painting, into which no light and shade enters," says MACAULAY—"pure portrait painting into which no expression enters, are phrases less at variance with sound criticism than pure comedy into which no moral enters."

New-York Theatre.

Last night the tenth performance of the new drama, "Under the Gaslight," was given here. The theatre was crowded to its limits. It is a good time to speak of the various performers who appear in this play now that they have become perfect in their several *roles* and give every point in dialogue and action with distinct effect. Mr. MORTIMER as the *Returned Veteran*, who has established himself as one of the soldier messengers, affords specimens of this actor's ripe judgment and mellow style. In the second act, where he has the colloquy with the disguised and humble girl who was once the belle of society, his earnest and simple proffers of aid, his generous disinterestedness and his artless *naiveté* in pressing the claims of his old commander on her love, are all delicately and truthfully rendered. A very different style is his scenes of frolic and chaffing with the dock boys and the "Fifth Ward Chicken," in the third act, in the street and on the pier. In these he is lively and characteristic. In the fourth act, however, where the poor soldier, bent on his errand of good, feels the premonition of coming death, and afterward in the scene at the railway station, where, helpless but courageous, he is hurried to a fearful end and bound upon the railtrack, from which he is rescued in the very nick of time, he displays a high dramatic power that touches every heart. Mr. DAVENPORT, in the part of *Ray Trafford*, the New-York "Blood," has to portray a character which is vacillating, earnest, weak and strong by turns. He awakes the indignation of the audience by casting off his betrothed; then reinstates himself by his noble resolution to wed her; then angers them by engaging himself to *Pearl*, and finally restores his character by the perils he undergoes for his first love. Mr. DAVENPORT has by great exertion studied himself into every shade of the part, so as to present it in all its contradictions and surprises. Mr. STUDLEY, in the *role* of *Byke*, a new kind of villain, who violates all received earthly rules except those of grammar, has made a hit. His mock pathos before the Judge at the Tombs, his fearful vindictiveness in lashing *Snorkey* to the railroad track, and the impudent audacity with which he manages to obtain his release after the failure of all his rascality, are made irresistible in engaging attention by this actor. In the specialty for which he is unrivaled—the New-York street-boy—Mr. PARSLOE has created a *furor*. His countless local allusions, prize-fighting tendency, money-making, banjo-playing and fun-loving peculiarities are immense. Mr. RYNER's natural little gem of acting, "The Signal Man at Shrewsbury Bend," is one of the features of the piece to remember. In the varied *role* of *Laura*, Miss ROSE ETTINGE has made a profound impression. The grace and dignity with which she renders the aristocratic girl who, rather than be subdued by shame, flies to the independence of obscurity and suffers so much from the villainy of enemies and weakness of friends, is in the best style of dramatic art. In the pier scene, where she is almost sacrificed to rage, and in the railway scene, where she overcomes every difficulty to rescue her humble friend from death, she has an enthusiastic *encore*. No acting was ever more successful or deserved success more. Miss BLANCHE GREY, in the *role* of the coquettish and brilliant *Pearl*, who falls in love without having a heart to be constant to, and skips away from the same love without having a conscience to worry her, is inimitable. As the fugitive little chip *Peachblossom*, Mrs. SKERRETT recalls all the famous successes of actresses in eccentric *roles* and creates a new *furor* for herself. Mrs. WRIGHT's performance of the "mother thief" is an effective piece of acting.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

GEN. GRANT'S PROTEST AGAINST THE REMOVALS OF STANTON AND SHERIDAN.

Your correspondent endeavored to state last night, and would have succeeded but for an unfortunate alteration of the language he used, that when Gen. GRANT was first apprised of the President's intention to remove Secretary STANTON he sent him an earnest protest against the act. In this letter he expressed the belief that the President had no legal right to make the removal—that possibly an astute lawyer might furnish him with authority for it, but that in his opinion the gravest reasons of public policy demanded that the removal be not made. To this the President made no reply. Gen. GRANT's acceptance of the War office was subsequent to this and after the removal had been accomplished.

Gen. GRANT's remonstrance against the removal of SHERIDAN, which was sent to the President on Monday, was brief and even more emphatic than his protest against the removal of STANTON. The contents of the letter have not been made public nor exhibited to any one, but enough is known of its character to warrant the statement that he urged the President for financial, patriotic and all other considerations, not to make the removal. To this the President replied at length in a letter covering ten or twelve pages of paper. He argued the case in his usual style, and closed with a reiteration of his determination. This correspondence ought all to be made public. The pretended synopsis in a New-York morning paper is pure guess work, the invention of the correspondent's own brain, and unreliable in every point. Gen. GRANT was to-day besieged by representatives of the Press who were anxious to obtain copies of the letters. He declined to have interviews with any of them.

THE TURKISH LEGATION.

In correction of an inadvertent error previously made, it should be stated that the wife of M. BLACQUE, the Turkish Minister, is the daughter of a Levantine merchant of French descent. His first wife, who died fourteen years ago, was Miss MOTT, of New-York. His secretary, BALTAZZI, is a son of one of the few commercial Greeks of Constantinople who side with Turkey against their own country. His attaché, whose name, (LOISEAU), almost literally translated means "The Bird," is like his chief, of French descent. M. BLACQUE is said to be disappointed at the enthusiastic sympathies felt for the Cretans and Greece in this country, and by the decided aversion to Mormon Empires, whether on the Bosphorus or on Salt Lake. He provided himself, however, with many strong personal letters of introduction to high personages in Washington. A notable fact is that the Legation are all Europeans, not one of them being a Turk, except by allegiance.

THE RAILROAD SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR.

The public—especially the managers of railroads and manufacturers of railroad stock and materials—will remember the act of Congress of Jan. 31, 1862, by which Government agents were empowered, under authority of the War Department, to seize any railroad or any material in any part of the loyal States, whenever the exigencies of the service required it. The public will also remember the remarkable celerity with which the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, afterward the Twentieth,) under Gen. HOOKER, were transported in the latter part of September, 1863, immediately after the defeat of Chickamauga from the army of the Potomac on the Rappahannock to Bridgeport on the Tennessee River, in Alabama, 150 miles from Nashville. The transit occupied but *five days and a half*, and reached Nashville just in time to prevent the rebel Gen. WHEELER from utterly destroying ROSECRANS' communications with his base of supplies. The celerity of this movement was owing to the powers with which the Secretary was clothed by act of Congress, and the following interesting exposition of the reasons which induced the passage of that act, and the use made of its power, is from the testimony of Secretary STANTON before the House Committee on the affairs of Southern Railroads. The questions are by Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, Chairman:

Q.—The act of Jan. 31, 1862, on the subject of the railroads, if I remember correctly, was passed at your suggestion?

A.—I prepared that act as one of the first measures of my administration after I went into the War Department.

Q.—Did the seizure and use of the Southern railroads depend, under your administration, on the authority conferred by that act or on the general belligerent rights of the Government in carrying on war in a country held by hostile forces?

A. The seizures of the railroads in the rebel States and the theatre of war were regarded by me as acts of war under the war power, and as being among what has always been regarded as the most important measures of war. The act of Congress referred to had, in my mind, the specific purpose of giving to the Government power over the railroads in the loyal States, or wherever else roads not being enemy's property might be located, when required for any use or purpose of the Government in carrying on the war. The specific object which was in my mind at the time was the transfer of large bodies of troops from the Potomac direct to the seat of hostilities in Tennessee and elsewhere. That movement I supposed to be one which, if it took place, would not admit of the delays and embarrassments and obstacles arising from negotiations and contracts with railroads, and I wanted to hold the railroad power—both roads and equipments, all over the United States—subject to the will of the Government, for military necessity, in whatever form, at whatever time, and for whatever purposes it might be required. The movement then contemplated did not, however, take place; it did not fall within the line of operations adopted by the General then commanding the army. At subsequent periods during the war the power under that act became essential, and was employed more or less, but always with beneficial results, in States which were not the actual theatre of hostilities. I contemplated that, in the war in which we were engaged, it might often happen that upon a line of communication designed for military movements there might be a necessity for absolute, exclusive use by the Government, and for a vast accumulation of rolling stock, which would require time and perhaps meet with obstruction by owners or interested parties. I wished by the force of this act to have the power to seize railroad stock, wherever it might be found, from Maine to New-Orleans, and use it for the purpose of carrying on the operations of war. Under that power, at a later period, when hostilities became vigorous and active under the command of Gen. GRANT and Gen. SHERMAN in the South, when great movements were in contemplation, agents of the Department were sent upon eastern roads and into eastern manufactories to seize and appropriate such stock as was needed for Government purposes. This was done, and was submitted to as a legal act under the act of Congress, by the parties interested. At other times I required that the control—the absolute, exclusive control—of all the railroads lying between Washington City and Louisville should be surrendered to the United States for the transportation of army corps, to be rapidly moved from the Rappahannock to the Cumberland—to Chattanooga. Other instances of the same character, but less in magnitude, occurred during the progress of the war.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA.

Gen. SHERIDAN writes as follows concerning the progress of reconstruction in Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 3, 1867.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for your information the following: That the State of Louisiana is registered in accordance with the Act of Congress dated March 2, 1867, and the bills supplementary thereto; the poll-books are nearly made out, and the Commissioners of Election for each polling precinct appointed; the number of registered votes will be slightly over 120,000; the State will in all probability come in as a Union State. In accomplishing this registration I have had no opposition from the masses of the people; on the contrary, much assistance and encouragement; but from the public Press, especially that of the City of New-Orleans, and from office-holders and office-seekers disfranchised, I have met with bitterness and opposition. The greatest embarrassment with which I have had to contend was the constant rumors of my removal published nearly every day in the papers of this city. It was a serious embarrassment, as it was breaking down the confidence of the people in my acts; but, notwithstanding this, we worked patiently and industriously, having in view only right and justice, and the law in its spirit. I have, as I have heretofore stated to you, permitted no political influence nor political machinery to help or influence me in this work. Receiving the law as an order it was so executed. I regret that I have to make the charge against Brig.-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, United States Army, of visiting my command recently and, without exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties and suggesting my removal.

I am, General, very respectfully your obedient servant, (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, arrived here this morning. He had an interview with Gen. GRANT, transacted some other business, and left this evening.

Col. A. J. MYER, Chief of the Signal Corps, has finally been ordered to Washington, and will take charge of the Signal Bureau. Col. MEYER has found many impediments in his path heretofore, but it is finally clear. He is the author of the present signal system in use in the army.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Our Consul at Brindisi, Italy, reports that three southeast provinces of Italy are still infected with cholera; that the mortality has been very large in some districts; but that the disease appears to be on the decrease.

The United States Consul at Palermo, under date of July 31, writes to the State Department as follows:

"It is still my painful duty to report the continuance of the cholera. The epidemic continues in the Provinces of Palermo, Catania, Caltinselta, Tranie and Syracuse. Over one hundred towns and villages are infected with it, and the estimated average of cases has been one thousand a day for the last fortnight. The *Official Gazette* reports that there have taken place in the aforesaid provinces from the 1st of January to the 15th of this month 25,463 cases, and 12,833 deaths. The City of Catania has suffered most, having had on an average 200 cases daily for the last twenty days. In this city it has been very light, although the towns and villages around it have had it severely, especially Moureall, distant only four miles from Palermo, where they have had some 4,000 cases. So far, the largest number in this city have been 25 cases, on the 29th inst.; 21 cases yesterday, and six or seven to-day. The cholera in its sporadic form having been over a month among us, there is a fair hope that it is now in its decrease."

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS MUSTERED OUT.

Gen. GRANT, to-day, as acting Secretary of War, issued an order mustering out of service the additional Paymasters, to take effect on the 1st of October. The programme seems to be to dispense with all officers who are not in the Regular Army.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY BROWNING.

Secretary Browning is improving in health. His friends expect that he will be able to resume the duties of his office this week.

ARMY GAZETTE.

Capt. W. B. Armstrong, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been mustered out of service. Post Chaplains Joseph Hurlburt, and E. G. Gras been retired from active service. Second Lieut. John T. Dewesse, Eighth Infantry, has resigned. Col. A. S. Myer, Chief Signal-officer of the United States Army, has been ordered to Washington, to take charge of the Signal Corps.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Lieutenant-Commander H. E. Mullen is detached from the South Atlantic Squadron, and placed on waiting orders. Acting Master G. C. Schultze, and Mate C. R. Marple have been ordered to the *Shawmut*. Acting Ensigns Joshua Cook, Jr., and N. D. Joyce, have been honorably discharged.

THE TURF.

The Hartford Horse Association—Award of Prizes—Second Day's Races.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The weather was delightful for the second day of the Fair, and the attendance considerably improved.

The first class was called, and consisted of horses six years old and over. There were twenty-six entries, and the premiums were awarded as follows:

Matchless, A. GOLDSMITH, of New-York, owner, first prize, $30; *Toby Candor*, S. R. PERKINS, of Cambridge, owner, second prize, $25; *Katy*, JOHN FARRIS, of Hartford, owner, third prize, $20; *West Virginia*, WM. D. SMITH, of Hartford, owner, fourth prize, $15; *Hambletonian*, LUDLOW BARKER, of Hartford, owner, fifth prize, $10.

In class "gentlemen driving horses that have not trotted faster than three minutes," six entries were made, and premiums were awarded as follows:

Xavier, A. COOK, of New-Haven, $50; *Nellie*, CHARLES CONNORS, of Bridgeport, second prize, $25; *Bay*, E. B. JOHNSON, Boston, ruled out on the ground that he had made better time than the class allowed.

Stallions for general use, six years, speed considered: *Volunteer*, owned by A. GOLDSMITH, of New-York, first prize, $50; *Clarion*, F. W. RUSSELL, of Portland, second prize, $25. *Volunteer* trotted a mile dash easily in 2:37.

The class of running horses made their appearance and ran as follows:

Irene, owned by A. CARPENTER, Sulton, Mass.; *Lawrence Boy*, THOMAS WEIR, Boston; *Major Mahan*, M. F. DOWNING, Boston.

Lawrence Boy had the lead during the first half mile, when *Mahan* shot ahead and won the heat in 1:55.

Lawrence Boy won the second heat in 1:55¾.

Irene was drawn the third heat, and *Lawrence Boy* won the heat easily, distancing, on account of foul driving, *Mahan*, and coming home in 1:55¾.

The first premium of $50 was awarded to *Lawrence Boy*.

In the class of matched horses there were ten entries: A. GOLDSMITH, of New-York, took the first premium of $30; JOHN FARRIS, of Hartford, the second, of $20, and S. N. RYDER, of Hartford, the third, of $10.

In the class of gentlemen's driving horses, which have not trotted faster than 2:37, three entries were made, as follows:

Col. Maynard, by W. D. PEABODY, of Providence; *Empress*, by WM. WOODRUFF, of Boston; and *McClellan*, by R. A. CHAMPLIN, of Cambridge.

Empress won the first heat in 2:32¾, and *McClellan* the three following in 2:34, 2:34¼ and 2:38.

The first premium of $400 was awarded to CHAMPLIN, the second to WOODRUFF of $200, the third to PEABODY of $100.

At the sales of pools of this class *Empress* was decidedly the favorite, bringing $200; *Col. Maynard*, $55, and *McClellan*, $250.

In the class of stallions for general use, the first premium of $40 was awarded to WM. B. SMITH's *Thomas Jefferson*; the second, $20, to A. GOLDSMITH's *Woben*.

In class of fastest pairs of trotting horses there were two entries—*Shaker* and mate, owned by CHAS. DICKERMAN, of New-Haven, and *Britton* and mate, owned by C. P. CARPENTER. *Britton* and mate won in three straight heats in 2:48¾, 2:40¼ and 2:44, *Shaker* and mate being distanced in the last heat for foul driving. The first premium was awarded to *Britton*, and the second premium reverts to the Association.

To-morrow being the last day, the speedy classes will be brought out. The principal trot is for a purse of $1,100, and *Lucy*, *Lady Thorne* and GOLDSMITH's mare have been entered.

Cameron Railroad Bridge at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The corner-stone of the Cameron Railroad Bridge across the Missouri River at this point, was laid this afternoon with Masonic ceremonies, under the immediate direction of JOHN D. VINCIL, Grand Master, amid great enthusiasm. Over 5,000 people, including delegates from Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Independence and other towns in the vicinity, were assembled on the banks of the river to witness the ceremony.

Assurance is given by Mr. CHANNETE, Chief Engineer, that the structure will be completed in one year. The bridge will be made of iron, and be 1,400 feet long, with a draw in the channel of the river 362 feet. There will be six stone piers, with spans 250 feet, and will have a carriage-way as well as a railroad track. This bridge, with the one now building across the Mississippi, at Quincy, will give through connection, without the breaking of bulk, with New-York and Boston, making Kansas City a distributing point of considerable commercial importance; 100 track-layers commenced work on the Cameron Road on Monday, and the iron is being laid at the rate of one mile daily. Arrangements relative to the work on the Kansas City and Fort Scott Road have been brought to a final settlement, insuring an early completion of that road

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifty-fifth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock. Several memorials were presented and referred.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MILITIA.

The above Committee made a report Wednesday, providing:

1. A militia force shall be maintained in order to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and to aid in the enforcement of the laws; and for this purpose all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years shall be annually enrolled.

2. The militia shall be divided into the active and reserve forces, the former to be denominated the "National Guard," its numbers to be fixed by law, and at all times armed, equipped and disciplined. All the enrolled persons not belonging to the Guard shall constitute the reserve force. All persons honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, and all inhabitants whose religious feelings oppose war, shall in times of peace be exempt from militia service. The Governor to be Commander-in-Chief, with power to appoint his assistants, with the advice and consent of the Senate as regards the general officers. General officers may appoint their staff officers. All commissions shall expire in ten years from their dates, except those of the National Guard Reserves.

Section 5 provides that company commissioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies; and field officers of regiments and separate battalions by the written votes of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments or separate battalions; but whenever the militia shall be in active service, such right of election shall be suspended, and all commissioned officers shall be appointed by the Governor, and non-commissioned officers by the regimental or separate battalion commanders, on the recommendation of their company commanders. Regimental and separate battalion commanders shall appoint their own staff officers.

All officers not specified in this article shall be appointed as may be prescribed by law, and in case the election and appointment of militia officers in the manner directed by this article shall not be found conducive to the improvement of the militia, the Legislature may change the same by law, provided two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur therein.

In the organization of the Guard provision shall be made for including therein a list of reserve officers of the National Guard of not less than ten years' service in the same grade, and of officers honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States who may be citizens of this State. They may be commissioned by the Governor, with rank equal to that held by brevet, or otherwise, in the National Guard or United States Volunteers, and shall be entitled to such privileges. The report is signed:

WM. H. NORRIS, Chairman; J. J. SEVER, HENRY D. BARTO, C. C. DWIGHT, ANDREW J. CHERITREE, JOHN M. HAMMOND.

I concur in the foregoing, except as to the appointment of brigade commanders, believing that their election would better promote the public service.

NORMAN STRATTON.

The following explanations accompany the report: The value of a well organized, instructed and reliable militia, having been fully shown on many occasions where the ordinary Police was insufficient to protect life and property and to enforce the laws, your Committee have endeavored to arrange to perpetuate the National Guard or organized militia, and establish it in such a manner as to make it the most useful in case of need. It has been found better to have an efficient force of moderate number than to depend upon a large force not properly disciplined. To encourage efficiency and help to promotions they deem it advisable to limit all commissions in the active force to ten years. But in order that the State may not entirely lose the services of officers with ten years' experience in one grade, and to reward any who may feel themselves aggrieved by being deprived of all military rank, the Committee has provided for a reserve list of National Guard officers. In case of emergency the advantages of having a number of educated and experienced officers in reserve immediately available cannot be too highly estimated.

The election of field and line officers has been retained, but general officers are to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate.

According to the report of the Inspector-General for 1866 the National Guard numbered 52,247, and the reserve militia 361,505; but as the requirements of the State cannot be anticipated with certainty, it has been thought proper to have the number of the National Guard fixed by the Legislature. The value of the militia service as a school is shown by the fact that more than 12,000 officers in the volunteer service were furnished by the National Guard of the State of New-York.

BANKING AND CORPORATIONS.

Mr. SCHELL moved to reconsider the vote referring the report of the Committee on Banking and Corporations to the Committee of Revision. Carried.

Mr. BARKER moved to strike out the amendment prohibiting the consolidation of railroad corporations where the aggregate shall exceed $20,000,000. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion to strike out was lost—48 to 63.

Mr. BARKER then moved to amend as follows: "Provided the effect of this prohibition does not prevent the consolidation of railroad corporations with a capital of less than $5,000,000."

Mr. PROSSER moved to make the sum $6,000,000.

Mr. BARKER accepted the amendment.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to amend that "no corporation shall be created whose capital shall exceed $20,000,000, and any excess of property beyond that sum, acquired by any corporation, not distributed among its stockholders in one year after its acquisition, shall be applied toward the payment of the debt of the State under laws to be enacted for the purpose. Lost.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to amend so as to prevent consolidation of parallel and competing railroads—no consolidation to take place except by general laws. It was lost, 53 to 59.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a motion to reconsider. It was laid on the table.

The amendment of Mr. BARKER was lost.

Mr. BARKER gave notice of a motion to reconsider. The section was then adopted.

Mr. PAIGE offered the following as an additional section:

"The Legislature shall pass laws providing a scheme or plan, which will, so far as is practicable, secure an equal representation to all the stock or shareholders of stock corporations in respect to the number of shares of stock owned by them, and a direct personal representation to each of the said stock or shareholders in the Board of Directors, Trustees or managers of their respective corporations." It was lost by 30 to 72 votes.

Mr. OPDYKE moved to strike out section 4, providing that the Legislature shall have no power to sanction the suspension of specie payment. It was lost by a vote of 22 to 90.

The article was then adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication from the Commissioners of the Land Office in reply to a resolution of inquiry was presented.

BANKING AND CORPORATIONS.

Mr. FOLGER moved to instruct the Committee on Revision to add to the section prohibiting the consolidation of railroad corporations where the aggregate capital shall exceed twenty millions, the following: Unless the act therefor shall have been submitted to the people at the general election next after the passage thereof by the Legislature, and shall have received the approval of a majority of all the electors voting at such election. It was laid on the table.

GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the powers and duties of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. KERNAN in the chair.

Debate arose on the section relating to the veto power, which provides that the Governor may approve or disapprove of any portion of a bill containing separate and distinct propositions presented for his signature.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend so as to confine the power of the Governor to bills making appropriations. The Supply Bill, for instance, was a bill of items, and the Governor could object to any portion of it without endangering the rest.

Mr. FOLGER advocated the amendment.

Mr. PRINDLE moved to amend so that in case either House shall reject a bill after the Governor shall have vetoed any part of it, it shall fail to become a law.

Mr. GREELEY would amend so that when any portion of a bill was vetoed by the Governor, the parts approved should be immediately sent to the office of the Secretary of State and become a law. Only the vetoed portion or portions to be sent back to the Legislature so that they would stand or fall on their merits.

Mr. CHURCH objected to the plan of allowing the Governor to veto any portion of a bill and approve of the rest. It would lead to great difficulties and litigation, and to constant manœuvring between the Governor and the Legislature. His idea would be to allow the section in the present Constitution to remain, with two alterations, viz.: requiring a two-third vote of all the members elected to both Houses to pass a bill over a veto, and taking from the Governor the power to sign bills after the adjournment. With these amendments the present Constitution would be better than anything that could be suggested.

Mr. A. J. PARKER was in favor of strengthening the veto power. It was the conservative element of the Government, and had been approved by the people for the last twenty years. He had acquiesced in the report because he thought the additional power conferred would prove salutary.

Mr. EVARTS said the report gave to the Governor power in legislation which had not heretofore been granted. He denied that the Legislature ever expressed its will by sections. It did so by laws as a whole, and not by parts, and he was opposed to the idea of giving the Governor the authority to veto a part of a bill.

Mr. PRINDLE's amendment was adopted by a vote of 69 to 31.

Mr. RUMSEY moved to substitute for the section relative to the veto power, the provision in the present Constitution, with the addition that it shall require a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses to pass a bill over a veto, and that the Governor shall not sign any bill after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Convention took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3:30 o'clock.

Discussion was resumed on Mr. RUMSEY's amendment.

Mr. ALVORD favored the idea of giving the Governor ten days after the adjournment of the Legislature in which to sign bills. He would limit the time in order to prevent abuses now existing, as he had been informed that within a few days the Governor had signed a bill passed last Winter.

Mr. RUMSEY's substitute was adopted, 52 to 30.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend so as to authorize a partial veto with reference to appropriation bills, and to allow the Governor ten days after the adjournment in which to sign bills.

Mr. EVARTS approved the idea of giving the Governor ten days after the adjournment in which to sign bills. During that time the Governor would act as the supreme legislative authority. His veto during that time would be absolute and without any appeal. It was allowing the Legislature to shirk responsibility. The Legislature was the law-making power, and they should be held to account. He would not have bills signed after the adjournment. Let the Legislature remain in session until the Governor has disposed of all the bills passed, and then they will have discharged the duties with which they are charged by the people.

Messrs. CHURCH and COMSTOCK sustained this view of the subject.

Mr. OPDYKE thought it would be useful to give the Governor ten days' time in which to sign bills after the adjournment.

Mr. SMITH favored the plan of limiting the signing of bills to the session of the Legislature.

Mr. E. BROOKS said it would impose a duty on the Governor which it would be impossible for him to perform. In 1867 six hundred bills were sent to the Governor within ten days of the adjournment, and one hundred and thirty-five bills were sent to him on the very last day of the session. It would therefore be seen that it was physically impossible for the Governor to examine and sign these bills within the time of the adjournment. In this view he should favor the plan to give the Governor ten days after the adjournment.

Mr. FOLGER said if the plan was adopted to have the Governor sign all the bills before the adjournment, it would prevent crowding legislation into the last days of the session. It would be seen that it was necessary to pass bills in time, in order that the Governor may examine them. In this way a salutary effect would be produced by preventing the wasting of the longest part of legislative session.

After further discussion, the question was taken on the first part of Mr. ALVORD's amendment, authorizing a partial veto, and it was lost.

Mr. VAN COTT moved to amend so that every bill must be sent to the Governor ten days before the adjournment, and must be signed by the Governor before the adjournment, in order to become a law. Lost.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to amend that the Legislature shall not adjourn until all bills shall be acted upon by the Governor.

The last part of Mr. ALVORD's amendment allowing the Governor ten days after the adjournment in which to sign bills, was lost.

Mr. RUMSEY's substitute was then adopted as the eighth section.

The Committee rose, and reported the article relative to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to the Convention, and it was adopted as amended, and referred to the Committee of Revision.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

THE WEST.

Terrible Heat—Grain Gamblers—The Late Postmaster—Senator Yates—Blessing Statues—An Intemperance Meeting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 19, 1867.

Our heated term has been increasing in intensity during the week. We have had but little rain, and the atmosphere during the day has been scorching. When the evening arrives, however, a refreshing breeze generally revives our vital forces, as it comes off of the great body of water to the east of us. Many of our people have fled to Mackinac, which is becoming to be quite a favorite Summer resort. Its accommodations are now taxed to their full extent. Its air is cool and bracing, even in midsummer. It is always provided with a "lake breeze," blow whichever way the wind may.

THE GRAIN GAMBLERS.

The principal excitement of the week has been that caused by the arrest of the grain gamblers. The Board of Trade has resolved to resist the law, and having at its command any amount of money, they may be able to scare off or buy off the prosecutors. It has subsidized or influenced the daily papers, and they have engaged in a regular tirade of denunciation and ridicule of those who would see the law enforced. One libel suit has already grown out of it—that of GOODRICH, the chief prosecutor, against the *Times*. Individual gamblers are proceeded against and their business broken up. It remains to be seen whether this large body of gamblers, whose influence is most damaging and demoralizing, will be able to defy the authorities and violate the laws of the State with impunity. It is a bad sign when we see such a combination against a most wholesome and righteous statute. It is an indication that public morality is at a low ebb. And the course of the daily Press shows that journalistic independence is still lower with us. As I have had occasion heretofore to remark, our grain business is but a huge system of gambling. There is no honesty or legitimacy in it—that is to say, eight-tenths of it is utterly fictitious—mere betting operations as to what the price will be a week or ten days hence. It is this system which the law now attempted to be nullified by the Board of Trade is intended to break up.

OUR LATE POSTMASTER.

The position in which the body of Col. GILMORE, our late Postmaster, was found, relieves his memory of all suspicion of having purposely thrown away his life. It is evident that he attempted to return through the breakwater, but missing the passage-way at which he aimed, the boat struck the piling, which shivered it and threw him out.

It is proposed by some, and favored by many, to petition to have his widow appointed to the vacancy. Although there are quite a number of postmistresses in this State, it is hardly probable that a woman will be appointed to so important and responsible an office as ours. It is more probable that the appointee will be Hon. GEORGE C. BATES, who has gone forward to Washington to see about it.

SENATOR YATES.

I have it from pretty good authority that Senator YATES proposes to move to New-York City. Whether he will go before his present term expires I have not learned.

BLESSING STATUES.

We had what is called an "imposing religious ceremony" here yesterday. The Catholics have just completed a large church building, said to be capable of holding a congregation of between four and five thousand. In it are placed statues of the Saviour, the Virgin Mary and of St. Joseph, the especial patrons of the Church. An immense congregation assembled yesterday afternoon, and the ceremony of blessing these statues was performed by the Bishop of Vincennes—Bishop DUGAN, of this Diocese, not having returned from his visit to Rome. This is said to be the first time this ceremony was ever performed in this country. The Pontifical Vespers were also celebrated for the first time in Chicago, very much, we doubt not, to the edification of the faithful.

INTEMPERANCE MEETING.

We are accustomed to read of temperance meetings all over the country, but it does not often happen that a body of men are so lost to a sense of moral obligation as to hold public meetings in favor of liquor-selling. We were treated to such a one on Saturday evening. There was a large gathering of Germans in Crosby's Opera-house in favor of lager-beer and Sunday desecration. The speeches were of the usual style of German infidelity—talking largely of human rights and liberty. And in the discussion the spread-eagle was extended to its utmost capacity. Simmered down, it all amounted to simply this: The Germans, for the precious privilege of getting drunk and carousing on the Sabbath—of setting God's law and man's law at defiance—are willing to sacrifice every principle or conviction in politics or morals. The great *desideratum* of their lives is lager-beer and sensual indulgence. And so they talked and resolved and denounced every claim put in for morality and religion as "American fanaticism." The meeting was enthusiastic, as the saloons had dispensed free lager and free whisky to make it so. The Germans appear determined to compel the Republican Party to indorse their demoralizing customs, or they will go over to the Democracy, where they expect to find congenial company in all evil and iniquity.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The State Agricultural Society is making large calculations for the coming fair, which is to be held at Quincy. The premium list is liberal, and as the season has been one of bounteous harvests, one of the most successful exhibitions ever held is expected.

THE FALL RACES.

Preparations are making for great times at the Fall races at the Dexter Race-course in this city. They are such that a great army of gamblers, blacklegs, thieves, prostitutes and roughs generally will be attracted hither.

BASE BALL.

Our "great national game" is being pretty successfully burlesqued here. All sorts of matches are made and played. Since it has been discovered that the game has been turned into a gambling and betting institution people have lost all respect for it.

MECHANICAL FAIR.

Extensive preparations are in progress for a great Mechanical Fair and Exhibition in this city, to commence on the 15th of September, and extend through to the 25th. It is proposed to include the Northwest, and possibly other sections of the country.

BUSINESS.

I cannot say much for the improvement of general business. There is considerable doing; but still everybody complains of dull times. Money seems plenty at the banks; but a vast amount of private obligations go over, and have to be carried along by credit.

OUR NEWSPAPERS.

The *Daily Republican* is again giving signs of decay. Its principal editor, Rev. V. B. DENSLOW, has retired, and made place for Mr. BALLENTYNE, who has been a kind of local or commercial reporter for several papers. Mr. DENSLOW was a man of real ability as a journalist, and gave the paper a high tone. In another point of view the change is quite marked. Mr. DENSLOW is a Baptist minister. His successor is an Irish Catholic, and formerly printed a Catholic paper here. When changes of this kind are made, it is pretty good evidence of decay, and people are looking for another collapse of this unfortunate journal.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Another Successful Trial of Liquid Fuel on the United States Steamer Palos—The Anticipated Riot in Chicopee—Military Musters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1867.

An opportunity for witnessing the operation and application of the apparatus of Mr. HENRY R. FOOTE, for burning liquid hydro-carbons on steamers, was given on Monday and Tuesday, on board the United States steamer *Palos*, at the Navy-yard at Charlestown. For some weeks Mr. FOOTE had been literally besieged by the citizens of Boston and vicinity, and others interested in this experiment, which is destined to effect an immense revolution in river and ocean navigation, and applications became so numerous that he concluded to give all an opportunity on the *Palos*. Recently Mr. FOOTE has greatly simplified his apparatus, and there are now no gas pipes to come in contact with the frame, the pipes having been dispensed with by an alteration of the retorts. During the two days' trial, coal-tar refuse was used, to show that the apparatus was not confined to the use of petroleum, and that Mr. FOOTE would not, in the future, be obliged to rely for supplies upon the oil wells of Pennsylvania. The fires were merely run to show the citizens of Boston the feasibility and practicability of the apparatus, and to dissipate the fears of those who are inclined to scout the idea of using liquid fuel, and to show that dead oils could be used with safety. During the two days over six hundred persons, comprising a large number of our prominent merchants, steamship owners, underwriters, and scientific men of all classes, as well as practical engineers, visited the steamer and inspected the fires. Mr. ALBERT BOWKER, one of the most prominent representatives of our insurance interests, Dr. HAYES, the State Assessor, and numerous other gentlemen of note were among the visitors, and none expressed an opinion until they had minutely examined the invention and its workings. Dr. HAYES warmly indorsed the enterprise in a most complimentary manner, as did also Mr. BOWKER; and all who were privileged to witness the experiment (and the majority of them took a deep interest in the subject) expressed their conviction that it was decidedly practical, while the cheapness, and the other advantages that all could readily see were justly claimed for it, were frequently alluded to by the visitors in a manner extremely flattering to Mr. FOOTE, under whose personal direction the trial took place. It was plainly demonstrated that dead oils could be used with the best results, and the trial was in all respects a success, and was eminently satisfactory to all concerned. Another Government trial takes place next week on the *Palos*, which will be of seventy-two hours' duration.

THE RIOT ANTICIPATED IN CHICOPEE

was prevented, as the operatives were intimidated by the large number of officers gathered there to make the seizures of liquor. It was expected that the seizures would be made on Friday last, and that trouble was anticipated may be seen from the fact that all the deputies in Suffolk County were detained at headquarters all the afternoon, ready to embark for Chicopee at a moment's notice. There were some not very violent demonstrations of the operatives on Saturday, and had there been but a few officers another edition of the attempted seizure *in transitu*, when a deputy and the ale changed places rather suddenly, might have transpired. On Friday night when the barn of Deputy BLISS was burned, there was considerable excitement, and had the seizure been attempted at that time there would undoubtedly have been a serious conflict between the officers and the operatives. As it is all classes and parties are glad that trouble was avoided.

THE MILITIA MUSTERS.

Yesterday, the First Brigade of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Brig.-Gen. BURRILL commander, which comprises the First, Third, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Regiments, and the second battalion and two unattached companies of infantry, the First and Second Light Batteries, and the First Battalion of Cavalry, and an unattached company of cavalry, went into camp at Strawberry Hill, Nantasket Beach, to remain five days. They have a very pretty and comfortable camp, and the number of visitors has thus far and will continue to be large. The Salem Cadets went into camp at Woburn yesterday for five days, and there will be another muster early in September. The Independent Corps of Cadets camped out last week. They essayed to secure the services of the caterer they usually employed, but were somewhat astonished to learn that his price was $7 a day per man. They were obliged to look elsewhere for a temporary ration-furnisher, who would be content with a much less price. The caterer who asked such an exorbitant price was probably impressed with the idea—which numerous individuals have realized to their sorrow and to the profit of the Government since LEE's surrender—that the day of fat army contracts has gone by.

VIGIL.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

Change of Marine Lights—Rise in the Roanoke River—Damage by the Overflow.

FORT MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

The following notice has been issued for the benefit of mariners:

LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT, NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 19.

The old *Willoughby*, spit light vessel, Chesapeake Bay, having been withdrawn from her station, notice is given that the station is now marked by a vessel exhibiting but one light instead of two as heretofore displayed at this point.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

J. M. BERRIEN,
Commodore U. S., N. L. H. Inspector.

The upper Cedar Point lightboat stationed in the Potomac River having been recently superseded by a lighthouse, after being thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Norfolk, was on Saturday last towed to the Willoughby Spit, where she was anchored, and supplanted the iron vessel which has performed duty there for so many years. The removed vessel was built in 1847, and for nearly twenty years has ridden safely all the storms and rough weather for which that locality is famous. Rough usage by the elements has rendered her unfit for service, being nearly eaten through at the water's edge with rust. She will now be condemned and sold.

Intelligence received to-day from Weldon, N. C., states that there is an unprecedented rise in the Roanoke River, resulting from the late heavy rains. The water had risen over twenty feet, and had entirely submerged the low grounds, and in some instances destroyed whole crops of the most promising corn. It was asserted that the water was within nine feet of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and that at one point the Petersburgh and Weldon Road was submerged. How far this disastrous state of affairs may extend it is impossible at present to conjecture; but it is thought that the Daw and Staunton Rivers, which form the Roanoke, have also overflowed their banks, and that the destruction to the crops has been distressingly heavy.

The ship *Monticello*, from Nuevitas, with a cargo of of sugar, sailed to-day for New-York.

Arrest of an Absconding Publisher at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

C. C. FLINT, formerly clerk at the Gosport Navy-yard and proprietor of the *Old Dominion* newspaper at Norfolk, who absconded a year ago, and went to England, having committed frauds to the amount of $20,000, arrived at Norfolk to-day to be tried, having been arrested in New-Orleans. The Exchange National Bank was one of the principal sufferers.

Indian Depredations—Fort Hays Surrounded—Work on the Railroad Suspended.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Dispatches from Fort Hays of the 14th inst. say: "The Indians all around us are shooting every man who ventures out of camp. They have taken all the stock in this vicinity, and have stopped work on the railroad beyond this place. About 300 Kansas cavalry and thirty regulars started to-day for an Indian village on the Sabine River, with a view of destroying it. The savages are constantly menacing us, and Capt. CORBIN, commanding this post, has barely men enough to hold the fort. This part of Kansas will have to be abandoned unless more troops are sent to protect it. A squaw captured in the late fight between the Pawnees and the Cheyennes at Plum Creek has stated that it was the intention of the Cheyennes to attack a train at Elm Creek, throw the cars off the track and plunder them. The Cheyennes are expected to return soon, with a large force and renew the attack.

Canadian Affairs—D'Arcy McGee's Memorial—The Fenian Organization.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The second part of D'ARCY MCGEE's memorial has been published. It refers to the Hibernian Society dinner where treasonable speeches were made, and one MCGRATH was appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia Fenian Convention of 1865. He says MCGRATH should have been arrested on his return to Montreal. He points out the extent of the Fenian organization in this country, and the collections made in support of the movement, and denounces the organ of the Orange Party as aiding and abetting the movement from its inception.

WYOMING, Tuesday, Aug 20.

The Anglo-American Hotel was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at between $4,000 and $5,000.

PORT COLBORN, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

A stranger, dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier, was found dead here this forenoon.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast—Suit Commenced Against a Schooner.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

United States District Attorney LAKE has commenced a suit against the owners of the schooner *Sarah*, to recover $64,800 bond given for the exportation of a cargo to the Amoor River, which it is alleged was illegally and fraudulently secreted within the limits of the State.

The bark *Comet* has arrived from the Sandwich Islands and brings dates to July 28.

Eleven thousand pounds of choice Sea Island cotton has been received from Honolulu. The cultivation of the same has been very profitable, and is extending.

The volcano is quite active again.

The exports of California Wheat are increasing. Thirty-four vessels are loading for foreign ports, mostly English.

Arrived ship *Barnena* from Valparaiso.

Railroad Troubles in Tennessee—Murder of a Negro at Gallatin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

E. W. COLE, who claims to be the President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, having been elected by the excluded stockholders and those voting against the Burns Directory, has applied to Judge BRYEN, of the Circuit Court of Davidson County, for a *mandamus* to give him possession of the road and the stock. Judge BRYEN will hear the case at the regular term of the Court next month, and whatever his decision may be in the matter the case will go before the Supreme Court next December.

The cabin of a negro named FRANKLIN, at Gallatin, was entered this morning just before day, and FRANKLIN was murdered. His son was also shot, but made his escape with a bad wound in the thigh. FRANKLIN was coachman for Mr. FRANKLIN, of Gallatin. The murderers are unknown, but are supposed to be negroes.

Gen. Thomas En Route to New-Orleans—Return of a Murderer.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, having received official notification of his assignment to the command of the Fifth Military District, left for New-Orleans by the 3 o'clock train this afternoon, accompanied by his staff.

PETER CARNER, the murderer who escaped some ten days ago from the New-Albany jail, and was arrested at Nashville yesterday, arrived at New-Albany this evening, under guard, and was recommitted to prison.

Completion of the Cuba Cable—The Line Working to Havana from Key West.

PUNTA ROSA, Fla., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The sub-marine telegraph cable between Key West and Havana was successfully spliced on Sunday last, 18th inst., and is working well. The movements of the telegraphic party between this place and Key West are at present unknown.

Gen. Sheridan Asked to Remove More City Officials—Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

A resolution was adopted by both Boards of Aldermen last night, declaring it to be their opinion that the further retention in office of the present Comptroller, Surveyor, City Attorney and Coroner will be a disregard of the Reconstruction Acts, and calling upon the Commanding General to remove these officials.

There were ten deaths from yellow fever yesterday. The weather is cooler and pleasant.

The Drawing of Jurors in Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

General Order No. 53 from Gen. POPE's headquarters directs that grand and petit jurors for the trial of all cases in his department to be hereafter drawn exclusively from the lists of registered voters without discrimination. Sheriffs will require jurors to swear that they were registered, specifying the precinct and county, which affidavits are to be placed on the files of the Court.

Destructive Fire at Plattsburgh.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Private dispatches state that the principal business part of the village of Plattsburgh was burned last night, including Platts Block, Blake's Block, etc. No further particulars have been received.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Last night Plattsburgh was visited with a terrible conflagration. One church, one bank, two printing offices, twenty-five residences and twenty-five stores were burned. The loss is estimated at $750,000.

A Man, Two Women and a Child Drowned at Rockford, Ill.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

A Mr. BEADLES, his wife and sister, and a child of the latter, were drowned in the Pecatonic River, near Rockford, on Saturday last. It appears that the child went into the water and got beyond its depth, and the others perished in their attempts to rescue it.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	96,901,687
Specie	365,127
Legal Tender Notes	14,697,154
Due from other Banks	13,084,112
Due to other Banks	13,136,296
Deposits	36,902,686
Circulation (National)	24,613,921
Circulation (State)	262,507

The Election in Colorado—Republican Legislative Majorities.

DENVER, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Sufficient returns have been received to show that the Republicans will have a majority in both branches of the Territorial Legislature.

Bishop Talbott, of Indiana, Going to Europe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Bishop JOSEPH C. TALBOTT, of the Diocese of Indiana, will leave here on the 26th inst. to attend the meeting of Bishops at Lambeth, England, in September next.

Registration in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The total number of persons registered to-day was 57, of whom 35 were whites and 22 colored.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The number of persons registered to-day was 235, of whom 140 were whites and 95 colored.

The Baltimore Schuetzenfest.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The Schuetzenfest festival has been numerously attended to-day. Prize shooting, bowling, tight rope walking, music, dancing and other amusements were the order to a late hour.

Trotting at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

At the trot to-day on the Fair Ground Track, S. DUNN entered *Tom Hammond*, to wagon; H. SNYDER entered *Mohawk Maid*, in harness, best 3 in 5. *Tom Hammond* won in three straight heats. Time—2:47½, 2:49, 2:45.

Fatal Casualty on the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

KENDALL OSBORNE, aged 60 years, a highly respected resident of South Danvers, was killed this morning by a train on the Salem and Lowell Railroad.

Runaway Accident at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Near Meredith village, to-day, a pair of horses with a carriage containing J. J. HEWES and family, of Boston, ran away. Mr. HEWES and wife jumped out, receiving slight bruises. The mother of Mrs. HEWES and one child were badly hurt, and the nurse, ANNIE CONNORS, was killed.

Claims of the United States Government on the Chattanooga Railroad.

Subjoined is the report of the Committee of the Chattanooga Railroad Company, appointed to confer with Col. HAMILL, the Government agent, in regard to the terms of paying the $1,500,000 debt of the Chattanooga Railroad to the United States Government:

The undersigned, a majority of the Committee appointed to confer with Col. HAMILL, the agent of the United States, beg leave to report that they have discharged their duty. Col. HAMILL exhibited to them full and plenary power to represent the Government in the collection of its claim against the Company, contracted by M. BURNS, as President of the road, to engines, cars and supplies and to enforce payment, stating that he considered himself authorized to take possession of the road and appoint a receiver if satisfactory arrangements are not made. He also exhibited an order from the Secretary of War, through Gen. THOMAS, directing him to enforce collection, and a copy of a telegram from the President of the United States, stating that M. BURNS, the President of the road, had given assurance that he could arrange to meet the claim by the 20th of this month, upon which the President advised that time be given till then. Col. HAMILL also informed us that M. BURNS had been notified not to pay the late dividend, or any dividend, till the Government debt was satisfied. He stated that $98,000 of interest is now due and unpaid upon the claim, which must be paid by the 20th inst., or no longer indulgence will be given, and that the whole debt must be paid by monthly installments as fast as the road is able to pay out of its earnings, and that no further dividend to the stockholders will be permitted by the Government until the debt is paid off. He stated, further, that the Government did not pretend to take sides in the election for officers of the road, nor would it interfere as between the two Boards, as all it wanted was its money, and this it was determined to have, and that it had been put off and baffled by Mr. BURNS as long as it intended to be. When asked if there was no probability of the claim of the road for the use of the track during the war against the Government being allowed as a set-off against this claim by the Government, he replied not the slightest, as a railroad was considered as an instrument of war much more valuable than a battery of artillery, and that the Government was no more bound to pay for the use of the one, when captured, than the other; that if the Company ever got anything on that account, it must be a matter of grace and not of right.

Your Committee are satisfied that this places the affairs of the road in a precarious condition, and dissipates all the delusive hopes of a settlement of this claim by setting off our claim on the Government against this debt, by which the stockholders have been deceived by Mr. BURNS, the President of the road, in his late canvass for reëlection.

Upon an examination of the charter, your Committee deny the right of Mr. BURNS, the President of the road, and the then acting Board of Directors to contract this debt, and insist that it was done in violation of the charter of the company.

They, therefore, hold that said President and Directors, and not the Company, are liable for said debt, and in the event the road is seized by the Government, or the Company is otherwise compelled by the Government to pay said debt, your committee recommend that the Directors of the said road bring suit against BURNS and the Directors who united with him in contracting said debt, except such as protested according to law, for the recovery of said sum thus legally taken from the road, and for the indemnity of the road against any loss or damage sustained on account of this illegal contract. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH E. BROWN,
JOHN P. KING,
HENRY COBIA.

Alleged Barbarous Treatment of Maximilian's Remains.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated from the capital of Mexico on the 27th of July. It is difficult to believe that the Mexicans are really guilty of such barbarous conduct:

"Make known to the American people that the Emperor was spat upon in his prison; that his corpse was insulted during the eight days they had it hung up naked by the neck, for public exhibition, from the bannisters of a staircase in the Ex-Church of the Capuchains. It is now on view, under glass, for money, and they are selling the hair of his head and beard."

The statement telegraphed last evening from Albany, relative to a test suit against the Merchants' Union Express Company, is the only information yet received by the officers of the Company on the subject. It is regarded by the friends of the Merchants' Union as a continuation of the persistent and unscrupulous efforts of the enemies of the Company to weaken the confidence of stockholders in their organization, and induce them to part with their stock. The only effect of this last movement to injure the Merchants' Union is to give increased confidence to the stockholders and additional business to the Company, which has the sympathy of the whole mercantile community.—*New-York Express.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms

No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS, ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT, J. SCHIEDMAYER, } Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for Two DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Phlebotomy.

When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that, in cases of debility and premature decay, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondrical cases its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use, and where the circulation is torpid, and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life.

At this season of the year particularly, when midsummer's scorching heat does so much toward reducing the vital energies of the body, this inestimable tonic and stomachic produces a wonderful effect. By it the strength is increased, the appetite preserved, and firmness and elasticity given to the system.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines are universally acknowledged to be cheapest reliable sewing-machines. Depot No. 569 Broadway, N.Y.

Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms in the City.

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HOBBY—WEMPLE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Minor, EBENEZER M. HOBBY, of Northcastle, Westchester County, to ELIZABETH WEMPLE, of Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y.

NOYES—HILL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 14, at St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, by Rev. Mr. Appleton, Mr. SAMUEL A. NOYES to Miss MARY A. HILL, daughter of the late Nicholas Hill, of Albany. No cards.

DIED.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, MARY E., wife of Clement E. Beebe.

Funeral at Gilead, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 23.

BESSON.—Drowned, off Irvington, N. Y., on Friday Aug. 16, ALONZO HAMPTON, second son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Jane Besson, in the 23d year of his age.

The remains of the deceased were recovered on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and temporarily interred in the Cemetery at Tarrytown.

BRASHER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, LAURA A., child of Philip and Laura A. Brasher, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 127 Remsen-st., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CHATFIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, ADRIAN BROOKS, infant son of Henry W. and Elizabeth Brooks Chatfield, aged 5 days.

CARR.—At Caldwell, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 21, of cholera infantum, EDWARD BEACH, youngest child of Henry J. and Lizzie C. Carr, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. J. M. Beach, at Caldwell, N. J., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Barclay-st. (Morris and Essex Railroad) at 11:30 A. M. for Montclair. Carriages at depot upon arrival of train.

CANDA.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, CHARLES, son of Charles J. and Catharine E. Canda, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are hereby invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his grandfather, John H. Abeel, No. 125 2d-av.

CRAWFORD.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, MABEL GREIG, only child of George and Lucretia G. Crawford, aged 17 months.

Funeral services at the house of its parents, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Friday, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Long Branch for interment. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FANCHER.—On Monday, Aug. 19, at Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., WILLIAM H. FANCHER, aged 56 years.

GOODRIDGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 20, EZRA B. GOODRIDGE, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Riverdale, on Friday, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 2 o'clock.

GALE.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, ADDIE LOUISA, wife of Frank A. Gale, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence, No. 118 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HAIGH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 21, DUDLEY HALEY, son of Joseph L. and Eliza V. Haigh, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family and of his grandfather, Dudley Haley, are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Grove-st., Buena Ridge, Mott Haven.

MANICE.—In Pittsfield, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 18, suddenly, of cholera infantum, LILLIE L., only daughter of Wm. D. F. and Josephine L. Manice, aged 6 months.

MINTURN.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 20, in the 15th year of his age, CHARLES EDWARD, son of John C. and Sarah H. Minturn, of Huntington South, L. I.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert S. Dunham, No. 323 East 51st-st., on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

PINKNEY.—At Long Branch, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 20, HOWARD PINKNEY, Jr., infant son of Dr. Howard and Clara Pinkney, in the 8th month of his age.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 24 East 41st-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

SMEDBERG.—At Devasego, near Prattsville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, ELIZABETH B., wife of James R. Smedberg, and daughter of the late William Rogers, of Norwich, Conn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1867.

The funeral of Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, late United States Minister to the Court of Berlin, will take place at St. Paul's Church, (corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av.,) New-York, on Thursday next, 22d inst., at 3 P. M.

DANIEL DREW,
OLIVER HOYT,
AUSTIN BALDWIN,
D. L. ROSS,
Committee.

OFFICIAL—[No. 174.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at Governor's Island, aged about twelve years, stout built, brown hair, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, checked pants, no boots, no socks or stockings. Body so decomposed as to prevent recognition; has been in the water about two months. Sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 175.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in front of the Frankfort House, supposed to be A. Goodrich, of Brooklyn, Kings County. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I SHALL GIVE FURTHER expositions and reiterate and substantiate everything I have said against the Treasury Department, in the third number of the GLOBE, which will be issued on TUESDAY, 27th inst.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG CURES

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

AND EVERY DISEASE OF THE

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND CHEST,

CHRONIC CATARRH IN ITS WORST STAGE,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

DISEASES OF THE HEART,

LUNGS AND LIVER,

PHTHISIS, OR WASTING AWAY.

CROSS EYES STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

OFFICE NO. 251 FIFTH-AVENUE,

Corner of 28th-st.

DR. H. BUSFORD LIGHTHILL,

NO. 166 FIFTH-AVENUE,

(Between 21st and 22d sts.,)

Consultations on diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, CHRONIC CATARRH in all its forms, IMPAIRED HEARING and SIGHT, and all CHRONIC and OBSCURE DISEASES.

RECEPTION HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

SILVER PLATED WARE,

ICE PITCHERS, TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CASTORS, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & CO.

GEO. H. KITCHEN CO.,

No. 591 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

INTEREST

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Are offered for the present at Ninety Cents on the Dollar and accrued interest at Six per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and

425 Miles West from Omaha are now in operation,

and stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:

1. A DONATION of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable) amounting to .... 5,440,000 acres.
2. United States Six per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to $6,800,000

The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is $6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator from New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the United States House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,

and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*, New-York.

AUG. 15, 1867.

A SHIELD AGAINST DANGER.

There is no safeguard against epidemic disease like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. When there is infection in the air it should be taken at least twice a day. Those who follow this counsel will, in nine cases out of ten, escape the bad effects of malaria, when whole neighborhoods around them are prostrated.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

RELIEF PLATES,

for printing, on the type press, of
ENGRAVINGS, ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, MANUSCRIPTS, BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, &c., &c.,
in fac simile of copy, of same size, or enlarged or reduced, as desired. Maps from steel or copper, made in relief plate for the letter press. Reproduction in Lithography, without re-drawing of Photographic Prints. Rare old Books and Engravings reproduced in fac simile, either by Lithography or Relief Plate, by the new patented and cheap processes of the HELIOTYPE COMPANY, No. 90 Fulton-st., New-York.

CRESYLIC SOAP.
(PATENTED.)
A *perfect disinfectant* and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and bleaching clothing perfectly white, without injuring the fabric. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF PARIS, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 24. The mails for France, via Brest, per steamer PEREIRE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 9 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.; Station O, 7:55 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains portraits and characters of Hon. R. D. Connolly, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. Thomas Binney, distinguished Orators and Authors; Mrs. Husband and Mrs. Hoge; Studies in Physiognomy; For Gentlemen, by Mrs. Wyllys; True and False Marriages; Memory; Conscientiousness, its Functions; Our Religion; Gradations of Intellect; Races of Man, their Origin; Queen Elizabeth; Toggery; A New Steamer, Spirit of the Age; Central Park and the New Boulevard—illustrated. 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Editor, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Newsmen have it.

TO TRAVELERS, TOURISTS.
GUIDE BOOK.
APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF NORTHERN TRAVEL. Containing an account of the principal watering places and Summer resorts, including Niagara, Trenton Falls, White Mountains, Lake Superior, &c. One vol. 12mo. Illustrated with maps. Price $3.
APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. Being a guide-book to the entire United States, North, South, East and West. One vol. 12mo. Price $4.
APPLETON'S SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. Containing a complete account of all the cities and towns in the Southern States. One volume 12mo. Price $2.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
No. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA,
THE BEST JUVENILE MAGAZINE.
Every Boy and Girl says so, and every Parent and Teacher confirms it. Yearly, $1 50, with a good Microscope having a glass cylinder for examining living objects, or a Two-blade Pearl Knife as a Premium. Specimen copies mailed free on receipt of 10 cents. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

First Mortgage Bonds of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,

FOR SALE AT 90, BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,

AT FULL MARKET RATES.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEED RAILROAD BONDS.

The UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as agent, offer for sale the Bonds of the UNION AND LOGANSPORT RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds are First Mortgage Bonds, secured by an ample sinking fund, and guaranteed by a consolidated Railroad Company of 375 miles of central trunk road, and are believed to constitute first-class permanent investment bonds.

For full particulars and terms, apply at office of

UNION TRUST COMPANY,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, corner of Rector-st.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N.Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

THE OHIO NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, July 25, 1867.

TO THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, on the 3d day of July, 1867, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.

In testimony whereof, I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Cincinnati aforesaid, the day and year above written.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
[Seal of the Bank.]

NOTICE.—The Ohio National Bank of Cincinnati, located in Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
W. W. BROWN, Cashier.
Dated JULY 25, 1867.

This Bank having been consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, the notes and other claims against it will be paid at that Bank.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867; notice is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of such claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 10th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them. JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND mortgage bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 24th inst. inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $2,000 of said bonds for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

THE WORLD'S PAPER STOCK COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed receiver of the property and assets of the above-named corporation, all persons indebted to said corporation are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said corporation will present them at his office, No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York City.
ROBERT FRANCIS, Receiver.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Union Pacific Railroad Company, (the United States Government holding second lien,) bearing six per cent. interest, payable in gold coin, are offered for sale at the low price of ninety, and the accrued interest added from July 1, by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st., Special Agents of the Company.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENderson County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS, having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money. These Bonds are regarded by Savings and other institutions, for a long investment, as the most desirable of all the Government Securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, cheap, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, August 21—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	110¾	110⅞	Gold	141	141⅛
Coupon, 1881	111	111⅛	Aug. 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	June 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	July 7.30	107	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅛	109⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅝	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅛	110⅜	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅝	118⅛
5-20C.'65, Jan&Jy	107⅞	108⅛	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '67	108	108⅛	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅜
10-40 Reg	99⅛	99⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115	115⅛

Market weak.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

AUGUST 21, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $3 85 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France.

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Correspondents:
MESSRS. L. P. MORTON & CO.,
No. 35 Wall-st., New-York.
MESSRS. TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st., Boston.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

COMMERCIAL,
GREAT WESTERN, } MARINE.
ATLANTIC,
ORIENT,

CONTINENTAL,
WASHINGTON, } FIRE.
MARKET, and
AMERICAN,
Wanted at No. 46 Pine-st., by WM. C. GILMAN.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 594, 268, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 27, 33, 259, 493, 477, 592, 133, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid at the Chatham National Bank, New-York. L. OWEN, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

$5,000 WANTED BY A PERSON that has had long experience in Wall-st.; he will give the business his best attention for a share of the profits; the best of references given. Address O. P. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 10, 1867.

IRVING
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 9 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS AUGUST 1, 1867	308,179
LIABILITIES	2,072

NEW-YORK, August 5, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a *Dividend of Five per cent, and Government Tax*, payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
2 Pinch Bars.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Shipping Boxes.
7 Flat Cars.
130 Railroad Chairs.
25,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1 Push Car Frame.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands
1 Track Gauge.
9,560 Pounds Railroad Iron.
1 Locomotive and Tender.
1 Locomotive.
1 Head-light Locomotive.
14 Coupling Links.
4 Spike Mauls.
2 Spike Punches.
586 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
269 Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
625 Cross Ties.
1 Fire Tongs.
2 Push Car Wheels.
2 Screw Wrenches
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
3 Hand Cars.
1 Push Car.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boca Chica.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck. The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."
R. O. TYLER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Dept. Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, New-York, Aug. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at such times and in such quantities as may be required at and for the use of this depot until May 1, 1868: Red Ash Coal, furnace and egg size.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Coal," and addressed to
Brev. Maj.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. Army.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.
THOMAS CORNELL, President.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, who has succeeded in building up a very large trade in articles of daily consumption, would like to unite with a gentleman who can invest $10,000 to $15,000 in a very profitable business, capable of being extended to the greatest advantage. Address R. E. V., *Journal of Commerce*.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE an article of merit, wanted in every family; I have reserved the right of Brooklyn and New-York, which I now propose to sell. Any party having a capital of $3,000, can make a fortune in 18 months; this I can show to the entire satisfaction of any man who has a business capacity. Inquire for WHITE, Leggett's Hotel.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN A large established manufacturing business, in which $20,000 is invested. A fine chance for an active man. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WELL QUALIFIED to conduct an office business and to answer correspondents by mail. Address for three days, with real name, MEDICUS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill to let, and one of the most desirable locations in this City. The four-story brown-stone front house No. 128 East 36th-st., corner Lexington-av.; house and furniture in perfect order; rent $400 per month. Inquire on the premises, from 2 to 4 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A SUPERIOR and elegantly-furnished four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, 21x60 and extension, and extra lot connecting; for sale at a low price; the furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches front; in good order; private bath. For particulars and permits, apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 121 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first-class; price from $25,000 to —, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $8,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1¼ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 24 acres with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, 14 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO LET.

AT MORRISANIA.

To let, a two-story dwelling-house, situated on Washington-av., between 7th and 8th sts., Morrisania, and within three minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad station. The house is most conveniently located for a City business man; it contains 14 rooms, is newly painted inside and outside, surrounded by an abundance of fruit trees and a commodious garden. A line of horse cars pass the house every five minutes. Apply to JAS L. PARSHALL, corner of 8th-st. and Washington-av., Morrisania.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

RARE CHANCE.—I OFFER TO RENT FOR one year, (possession immediately, if desired,) my first-class residence and furniture, all complete—a beautiful house, delightfully located in Brooklyn. Private and perfectly responsible parties only may apply in person to H. W. L., No. 143 Reade-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ONE FLOOR in manufactory, 65x25 feet, windows on all sides, steam and gas pipes throughout. V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR AND BASEMENT at No. 311 East 23d-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath, suitable for two gentlemen; rent $5 per week. Apply at No. 257 West Houston-st., near Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIFTY UNFURNISHED HOUSES WANTed for good tenants, by S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want a pleasant furnished room in a private family (New-England preferred) from the middle of October; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, C., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family within one hour's sail from the City by steamboat every hour, and by car every five minutes; location on the Harlem River. Address T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 New-York Post-office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, also single gentlemen, can find handsome rooms, with first-class table, at No. 42 East 21st-st. References exchanged.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EITHER singly or in suites, for gentlemen, without board, can be had at No. 15 University-place. References required.

AT NO. 12 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway, a handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor; also, single rooms on fourth floor, to gentlemen only.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FURNISHED bedroom on second floor, to let to one or two single gentlemen, at No. 175 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—UNFURNISHED—Front room and bed-room on second floor. Apply at No. 138 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors can now be had at No. 147 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a married lady. Address Box No. 3,597 Post-office, stating terms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITHIN ONE HOUR of City Hall, in a handsome large house; one or two beautiful airy rooms in a private family may be obtained for two single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; no other boarders; terms moderate. Address BOARD, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

A FEW BOARDERS TAKEN IN THE suburbs of Jersey City. Address S. S., Jersey City Post-office; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful and favorite Summer resort, (newly furnished throughout,) is open for the reception of guests: as there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family is secured the guests; table first-class; stabling attached; stages daily to ocean. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

MACHINERY.

TO BOAT OWNERS AND STEAM ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

ROOT'S TRUNK ENGINE combines the utmost economy of fuel, price, weight and space. Stationary and portable engines, also small propeller engines, always on hand. Large propeller engines by contract. Prices of stationary engines: 10-horse power, $450; 20-horse power, $750; 40-horse power, $1,300. Larger and smaller sizes in proportion. Also, boilers, steam pumps, hoisting-engines, and machinery for stores, ships, coal, &c. Priced catalogues mailed.
ROOT STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,
2d-av., corner 28th-st., New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 280 West-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st., corner of Thomas-st. YOUNGS & CORBEY.

PERSONAL.

BESSY AND WILLIAM STEWART, OF Aughacommon, in the County Armagh, Ireland, will hear something to their advantage by calling on WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 462 Broome-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, FRONTING ON THE EAST RIVER, TOGETHER WITH BULKHEAD, PIERS AND WATER RIGHTS, SITUATE BETWEEN WALL AND FULTON-ST. FERRIES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, viz.:

FIRST.—The stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," A, B, C, D, the lot being 234 feet front on the river, with an average depth from the bulkhead of 307 feet to Furman-st., together with the bulkhead and water right in front thereof.

SECOND.—The store known as "Robert's Wall-street Store," E, the lot having a front on the river of 105 feet and 240 feet deep to Furman-st., with the pier in front thereof, 20x250 feet.

THIRD.—The lease of the adjoining stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," F, G, H, I, J, with the two piers in front thereof.

FOURTH.—The lease of the stores Nos. 60 and 62 Atlantic Dock.

FIFTH.—The lease of the office on the second floor of No. 105 Front-st., New-York.

The property can be seen by applying on the premises, and maps, with full information, can be had at the office of Messrs. Robert & Co., No. 105 Front-st., or at the auctioneer's office.

The tools and implements will be sold at the Wall-st. stores on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock M.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

106 lbs. ingot copper,	90 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs.
4,000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts.
2,500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets.
656 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.
108 carpenters', &c., clamps.	110 wagon saddletrees,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
846 lbs. sole leather,	
2,483 lbs. oakum,	9 gang saws,
177 lbs. Mica,	244 yds. paper muslin,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	1,382 feet linen hose.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	200 feet gutta percha tubing.
8,100 feet coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	39 lbs. iodide potassa,
100 lbs. calomel,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	100 lbs. alum,
545 lbs. sulphur,	362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
	56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms: cash, in Government funds.

By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 907 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

72,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
80,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
80,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
83,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 pairs Boots.
16,653 pairs Bootees.
12,880 pairs Trousers (Footmen's.)
15,660 pairs Trousers (Horsemen's.)
50,000 Haversacks.
60,000 Knapsacks.
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woolen Blankets.
20,000 Pickaxes.
15,400 Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 22, at 11½ o'clock, within the store:

FRESH SICILY LEMONS.
246 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamer *Scotia*, from Liverpool.

FIFTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE.
75,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1867.

The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS of fresh-mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,
TEN THOUSAND TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.

Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Aug. 17, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction, at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz.:

Four barracks, each 58.9x22.4x30.
Two mess rooms and kitchens, each 58.9x22.4.
One officers' quarters, 80.10x22.12.
One hospital laundry, 100x21x18.
One building, 45.5x21.6.

Terms of sale cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on amount of bids will be required.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and A. Q. M. G.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISION, CLOTHING, &c.,

at auction, by order of Chief of Bureau of Provision and Clothing.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., a large quantity of Provision, Clothing, small stores, &c., consisting in part as follows:

PROVISION.

7,877 lbs. bread.	49 lbs. tea.
480 bbls. beef.	18,727 lbs. coffee.
339 bbls. pork.	27,770 lbs. butter.
25 bbls. flour.	195 lbs desiccated potatoes.
8,318 lbs. rice.	
14,092 lbs. dried apples.	884 gallons beans.
51,735 lbs. pickles.	16 940 lbs. cabbage in curry.
12,480 lbs. sugar.	

CLOTHING.

45 pea jackets.	474 blue flannel over shirts.
370 round jackets.	651 blue flannel under shirts
114 blue flannel jumpers.	361 blue flannel drawers.
183 cloth trowsers.	288 yards satinet.
122 satinet trowsers.	188 yards flannel.
10 canvas duck trowsers.	18 yards sheeting.
48 sheeting frocks.	237 yards canvas duck.
22 yards nankeen.	212 pairs calf shoes.
31 mattresses.	268 pairs kip shoes.
90 blankets.	49 pairs boots.
70 cloth caps.	38 pairs socks.
12 silk handkerchiefs.	25 pairs mittens.
79 seamless coats.	152 pairs pilot cl'th trowsers
538 yards pilot cloth.	6 straw hats.

SMALL STORES.

1,830 lbs. tobacco.	534 lbs. sewing silk.
424 lbs. soap.	514 lbs. thread.
6,901 bottles mustard.	11,300 bottles pepper.

Also, a quantity of buttons, ribbon, tape, brushes, &c.

CONTINGENT.

1,000 lbs. candles, lot scales, weights, measures, &c.
GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Paymaster, U. S. N.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

BILLIARD SALOON.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 54 East 12th-st., corner of Broadway:

The well-known billiard and liquor saloon known as the Arctic Retreat, comprising billiard tables, with cues, counters and markers; settees, stoves, glass cases, casks, gas fixtures, bar and lunch counters, shelving, fixtures, tables, chairs, &c.; together with the lease and good will. The above offering an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to embark in a lucrative and paying business.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND HUDSON STS., TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, under the direction of John S. Lawrence, Referee.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—The premises No. 723 Greenwich-st., being 18 feet 10 inches front, 20 feet 8¼ inches rear, 68 feet 10½ inches on northerly side and 76 feet 7 inches on the southerly side, with a three-story and basement brick house, 18.10x38.3, and two-story brick extension, 18.10x11.4.

HUDSON-ST.—The premises No. 577 Hudson-st., being 27 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth on each side, on which is a first-class four-story brick building, 27x75, with an extension 27.25. On the first floor is a store 20x75.

For maps and further particulars apply to J. S. LAWRENCE, Referee, No. 117 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 20 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

RESTAURANT AND BAR-ROOM AT NO. 27 JAY-ST., BROOKLYN.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on THURSDAY next, Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the entire furniture, fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c., belonging to the above restaurant.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Sale Rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, fancy goods, China, plated ware, carpets, and stoves; also, two rosewood pianos.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Diseases of a Private Character, at the office of DR. GRINDLE. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call on Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Examination of the urine daily by chemical analysis, and under the microscope.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. One dollar per vial. Book of sixty pages gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per vial. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

WHY IS IT THAT DR. GRINDLE makes such remarkable cures of special diseases? Because Dr. GRINDLE is an educated physician, thoroughly understanding anatomy, physiology and the pathology of the disease.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—UNDERTAKERS' NOTICE.—I HAVE just received one elegant platform, latest style hearse; one light elliptic do., pole and shafts, that must be sold at a sacrifice immediately. WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—CARRIAGES.—I HAVE just received several carriages that must be sold for cash. Dealers and others wanting for use should call immediately.
CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, camp meeting tents, wagon, grain and hay covers, awnings, boat sails, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing, blankets. W. A. CARTER, No. 82 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 308 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and light housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 130 East Houston-st., Room No. 7, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 790 6th-av., near 45th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a good situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 108 (old No.) East 18th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress; has no objection to do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; would assist in washing and chamberwork; is also willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference furnished. Call or address No. 154 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH PERson as lady's maid; understands hairdressing, dressmaking and millinery; good recommendations. Address F. J., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, both in the English and American styles; is an excellent baker; has no objection to the country. City references. Can be seen until suited, at No. 169 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; makes all kinds of gored dresses, suits, Gabrielles, &c., and operates on W. & W.'s and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; no objection to go out of the City. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 412 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for several years, who truly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has the very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman to cook, wash and iron; has no incumbrance; has lived with a family five years, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 46th-st. and 2d-av., one door from the corner, in new house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG girl in the City or country to do the housework for a small family; she understands her business and the making of butter; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread maker; best of references can be given. Call at No. 118 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; understands all kinds of desserts, bread, biscuit, &c.; willing to assist with the washing if required; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 138 West 17th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 113 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and cake; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 236 West 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, (Protestant;) thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also a good baker; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 340 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as good cook; understands her business; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged, at No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has the best recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as laundress and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; can make children's clothes; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT English woman as first-class cook; understands American and French cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook who thoroughly understands her business; has lived with the best families in the City; no objections to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 82½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 223 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with fine washing and ironing, and is a good plain sewer; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at 82 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent young girl as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of City reference; can be seen till suited at No. 529 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing; or would do general housework in country or City; good reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN woman to cook and assist in washing, or would do general housework, in country or city; good references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; unquestionable City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 239 6th-av., corner 16th-st., entrance on 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit, and officiate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Call at No. 210 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH good cook; is also an excellent washer, ironer, &c.; not afraid to work; City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as good plain cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 Amity-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, for general housework; City or country; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City references. Inquire at 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble person to take care of children, or to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock at No. 115 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman to take care of a baby, do fine sewing and assist in chamberwork; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 442 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER GOing out by the day, wishes a few more engagements in families. Any note addressed to No. 214 West 33d-st. will be promptly attended to.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED English gardener, married, with one child; understands perfectly the vineyard, laying of grounds, flowers, vegetables, fruit and greenhouses, and gardening in every branch; good reference from his last employer; at liberty the 12th of September. Address R. T. R., Westchester Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION—A GERMAN GARdener understanding his business in every degree, wants to take care upon a gentleman's place containing green-houses, graperies, &c. Call or address HENDERSON & FLEMING'S seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and would be a useful man to his employer; understands milking cows and keeping a place in nice repair. Address J. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARdener; is competent to take charge of a small place; will take care of a cow and horse, and will make himself useful; has good references. Call or address, this week, M. H., No. 9 John-st., seed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man that understands his business in all branches, and willing to make himself useful; good reference from his last employer. Address T. D., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who understands his business in all its branches and will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that understands his business in all its branches, and laying out of new places; is middle-aged; the best of references from his employers. Address M. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with three years reference from former employer; can milk; fully understands the care of a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, (Mr. Trainor's,) for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, with first-class references; is well used to the care of a gentleman's place; is willing to make himself useful. Can be seen at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED coachman and groom by a thoroughly competent man; the best City references for honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, grooms, bar-tenders, waiters, footmen, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY, No. 534 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; good City references. Apply at No. 1,262 Broadway, in the saddler's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; one who understands his business well. Address J. K., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress to sell our beautiful chromo lithographic portraits of the eminent men of America, comprising twenty different portraits, in oil colors; men are making from $10 to $20 per day.
Apply to LYON & Co., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO ASSIST IN THE care of small children and to sew, to go a short distance in the country; must be an excellent seamstress and have best City references. Apply this day, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M., at No. 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER AND two laborers; none but those used to country work and wishing steady employment. Apply, at 11 o'clock, at No. 113 South-st.

SUGAR-REFINING.—WANTED, A MANager for a sugar-refinery; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches may meet with a favorable engagement. Address L., Box No. 214½ Post-office, Montreal.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE, MUNEES DE BONNES recommendation, desire se placer pour soigner des enfants. S'adresser au No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON.............SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
ERIN, HALL.............SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.............SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.............SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $70.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. priming.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON.........C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Nov. 23
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.........$120
SECOND-CLASS.........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$150
Second Cabin Passage.........80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$125
Second Cabin Passage.........70
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.
FARIFA.........Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA.........Wednesday, Aug. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.........$80 Gold.
Steerage.........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.....Sept. 7
ETNA.........WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN.........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA.........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin.........90 00
Steerage.........40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.........$75—$90 00
Steerage.........32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.........$170 | Steerage.........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $95.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, 24th of August, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, INMAN LINE, will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK.........Sept. 7
KANGAROO.........Oct. 5
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO.........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30
From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow Aug. 31.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, &c., sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 24, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES.........Sept. 7
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUG. 21—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY; connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. BUTTON.
SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. ELISHA HOWES, will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from Wednesday, 14th, A. M., until Tuesday, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, (of large freight capacity) M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving her cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 24 inst., at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Aug. 22.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TRADEWIND, Capt. J. T. MORRILL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavaca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.
The splendid steamer TYBEE will follow on the 31st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	3 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 22d, 8 A. M.	Thursday, 22d, 12¼ P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'sday, Aug. 21, 7½ A. M.	Wed'sday, Aug. 21...11 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 12 M.
Friday, Aug. 23...9½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23.....1 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUSSELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., 6th-av. and 42d-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 260 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTing with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Saturday, 17th, at 2½ P. M. Wednesday, 21st, at 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th, at 10 A. M. Thursday, 22d, at 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:23, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M. 4:23 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE, will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
• • • "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
O. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,

at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 39th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH

Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,

RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

MR. G. W. C. NOBLE'S

Classical School, at No. 40 Winter-street, Boston, will reopen Sept. 9. References, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Frank Moore, Esq. Circulars at Messrs. Pott & Amery's, No. 5 Cooper Union. Address G. W. C. NOBLE, Cambridge, Mass.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course: most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROB LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. T. CARSWELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 33 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOREGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREWS, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,

At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS HAINES

AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 33 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS. Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S

English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Reopens Sept. 2. Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, New-York. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—Washington Heights. French is the language of the school. On account of important improvements in the buildings, Classes will resume only September 16. Boarders may be admitted after the 1st. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. The eighteenth annual session of this flourishing institute will commence Sept. 3. Circulars may be had of C. F. GILMAN, No. 167 Broadway, or address the Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

HUDSON CITY FEMALE SEMINARY, NEW-JERSEY—Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867. Boarders receive special care and the best instruction. Parents and guardians invited to call and see for themselves. Miss CAROLINE GRAVES, Principal.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 23 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 362 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Leffert's Mansion, No. 1,338 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av, and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN A SCHOOL or family by a lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, (spoken) Italian and Latin; references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, a teacher for drawing and higher English, who can sing common devotional music. Address, giving references, TEACHER, Box No. 1,155, Middletown, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN, NATIVE OF FRANCE, who has a long experience in teaching, both in Europe and America, desires a situation in a boarding-school. Best references, and salary only according to duties to perform. Address D. F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

A BIG LOT YARD WIDE

MUSLINS, (splendid quality,) ONLY 12½c.
These Muslins are retailed everywhere at 20c.
25,000 yds. ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 15c. and 18c.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, IMMENSE LOTS ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, TICKS, FLANNELS, &c., AT NEARLY HALF PRICE.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

IMPORTANT TO MILLINERS AND STRAW MANUFACTURERS. — BROADWAY CHEAP STORE.—All kinds of Millinery Goods from auction, for cash. Straws and Felts refinished. Recipes for Gold and Silver Bronzing, with materials for sale. LEWIS, LYMAN & CO., No. 411 Broadway, (Cut this out.) one block below Canal-st.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS—NEW styles THIS DAY at L. BINN'S Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. September styles now ready. We sell very cheap. Fall Jockey Hats now ready.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TEN LIVING SEALS,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—NO. 728 BROADWAY.

IMMEDIATE SUCCESS OF Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new picturesque drama,

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

nightly witnessed by fashionable and crowded audiences, who re-demand
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL SCENES AND INCIDENTS.
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND RIVER BY STARLIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE.
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!
"UNDER THE GASLIGHT"—MATINEE, SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS LEO HUDSON
for the last time as
MAZEPPA. MAZEPPA.
MR. W. H. WHALLEY
as ABDER KHAN.
SLASHER AND CRASHER.

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET.........PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, AUG. 22, AT 8.
1. March—"Persian".........Strauss
2. Overture—"La Vestale".........Spontini
3. Waltz—"Kroll's Ball Klaenge".........Lumbye
4. Grand Selection—"Faust" (No. 2).........Gounod
5. Overture—"Rienzi".........Wagner
6. Ave Marie—"Solo for Oboe".........Schubert
7. Polka Mazurka—"Lob der Frauen".........Strauss
8. Finale—(2d Act) "Don Giovanni".........Mozart
9. Overture—"Massaniello".........Auber
10. Lied—"Das Bild der Rose".........Reichardt
11. Waltz—"From the Mountains".........Strauss
12. Polka—"Gnome".........Strauss
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory)
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.
The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.
The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.
For full particulars see circulars.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

GRAND OPENING OF THE TWO large organs (one on each side of the chancel,) at St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 22d, at 8 o'clock. These organs were built by the enterprising and well known firm of Odell Brothers, of No. 165 7th-av., New-York. Novel and pleasing effects produced by the separation of the two organs being operated on by the same key-board, the action being carried a distance of fifty feet. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door. Proceeds for the benefit of the organ fund.

A.—THE BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' SECOND GRAND PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT will positively take place on
SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1867,
AT IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,
for which occasion the following distinguished artists have been engaged:
Miss Fannie Stockton, Mme. Carlotta Pozzoni, Mr. G. C. Lockwood, Mr. A. Sedgwick and Mr. J. R. Thomas.
Conductor.........Mr. A. Sedgwick
The programme will consist of selections from English, Irish, Scotch and Italian composers.
Tickets $1 each. For sale at the banking-house of Clark, Webster & Co., No. 62 Broadway, New-York, or sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.
All communications must be addressed to
CLARK, WEBSTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & THOMAS'

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 129 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
To afford the advantages of a thorough musical education IN ALL BRANCHES, at a moderate cost, WILLIAM MASON and THEODORE THOMAS have established
A CONSERVATORY.
The first session to commence on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
The Professorships in every department have been filled by the highest talent, and the system of culture pursued, whether vocal or instrumental, will be thorough in every respect.
For full particulars as to the various courses and classes, terms, &c., see circulars, which will be mailed to any address on application to the undersigned.
MASON & THOMAS.
Conservatory Office, No. 129 Fifth-av., New-York.

THE CELEBRATED ORGANIST, HENRY E. BROWNE, will play Rossini's Overture to William Tell; a Tocata, by "Bach," and his own fantasia, No. 2 in D, at the Organ Opening at St. Timothy's Church, THIS EVENING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867. }

ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing, and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH MERWIN and EDWARD P. BRAY, plaintiffs, against KATE G. STAPLETON, defendant. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-six hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-one cents, and interest on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-three cents thereof, from Jan. 10, 1867, and eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from Feb. 10, 1867, and on eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents thereof, from the 9th day of March, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
HENRY C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Dated JULY 18, 1867. Au 15-law6w-Th

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—PATRICK DOUGHERTY, plaintiff, against H. H. STEVENS, defendant.—To the defendant above-named—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this 9th day of August, 1867, been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 100 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1867, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated Aug. 9, 1867. HORACE BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au15-law6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY E. SMITH, Plaintiff, against JOHN D. SMITH, Defendant. Summons for relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1867.
LOUIS H. DICKERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 23 Duane-st., New-York.
Au22law6wTh

TWO SCHOONERS FOR SALE CHEAP—One carrying eighty tons and one fifty-five tons. W. M. SANDS & SON, foot of 40th-st., North River.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

T. B. PUGH.........Lessee and Manager
MOST DECISIVE SUCCESS.
MRS. F. W. LANDER
as
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
THIS EVENING.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR.....as.........EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
OPINIONS OF THE DAILY PRESS.
From the Daily Times.
The character is one which, by dint of its very contrasts of vixenish coarseness and dignity, is apt, in any but very delicate hands, to become hard and unlovely. Mrs. Lander, without sacrificing a single item of historical correctness, or missing one of the dramatist's points, gives such force to the womanly phases of the nature as to win the sympathy of those who read the pages of *Elizabeth's* history with disgust.
From the Herald.
She must be a daring actress who, following so quickly after Ristori, undertakes the great masterpiece of that talented woman. Mrs. Lander has, however, succeeded, and in her rendering of Elizabeth added new lustre to the honors which have heretofore graced her career as a great artiste. • • • • We pronounce it equal to that of Ristori, perhaps superior in many points. Could Mrs. Lander throw more of haughty coldness into her face she would be preeminent. To support the character of Elizabeth requires the best talent.
From the Tribune.
Mrs. Lander's *Queen Elizabeth* is a noble impersonation of character. It shows that the actress has studied the Queen, not alone in the dry pages of history, but through the medium of that fine intuition whereby the soul of the artist is brought into direct sympathy with the soul of the character. • • • • Those who know the play know that its several acts depict the Queen at various ages. Mrs. Lander does not forget the duty of simulating the gradual process of growing old. The tone of her mind changes not less than her face and her costume. • • • • • In that really graphic and thrilling scene wherein the Queen signs the death-warrant of the Earl of Essex, Mrs. Lander expressed—as well as such emotions could possibly be expressed in mimic life—love illimitable, pride indomitable, and anguish inexpressible and far beyond relief. In the closing scenes, she completely realized a perfect ideal of the wasted, worn, ineffably venerable, and awfully solitary sufferer. The oak shattered by the storm was still the oak. Till the breath left her body, the Queen never ceased to be the Queen.
From the World.
Mrs. Lander's personation of the title role is distinguished by close and intelligent study, and reveals a very elevated order of dramatic talent. The many excellencies of her performance found prompt appreciation in the form of earnest applause.
From the Evening Post.
It is fortunate for the interests of the drama in this country, that while yet the recollections of Ristori's great impersonation are fresh and distinct, an American actress should have the mental and moral courage to essay the same character in an English version of the Italian play. It is also highly complimentary to Mrs. Lander that no one has ventured to suggest that her courage in this venture exceeded her discretion. Her natural ability, the thoroughness of her professional studies, no less than her winning personal qualities, have placed her in so high a position that no one seems to have expected failure, in a character where to fail would imply no disgrace. • • • The portrayal of the real womanly feelings of *Elizabeth* was beautiful and touching beyond description. • • • With the fidelity of a true artist, and with real womanly feeling, Mrs. Lander gives to her conception of *Elizabeth's* life a central consistency, which of itself should place her high among the world's best actresses.
From the Express.
Nowhere was the actress untrue to her conception of the part, or exaggerated in her impersonation. The charm of the woman asserted itself throughout, but without forcing, and the grace and ease of movement bore witness to the value of that long experience of the stage which, not having extinguished feeling for nature, or right reverence for art, in this case, has borne only the good fruit of perfect command over look and limb.
POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission.........75 cents
Reserved seats in Parquette and Private Boxes.......$1 00
Private Boxes.........$6 00 | Proscenium Boxes.....10 00
Dress Circle.........75 cents | Family Circle.........50 cents
The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, and at the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured
FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 7. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre during Mrs. Lander's engagement, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

THE GRAND CLASSICAL ORGANIST, Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, will play a sonata of Mendelssohn, (No. 3 in D minor,) (note in a fugue of Bach's in B flat minor, at St. Timothy's Church, THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 22,
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes.
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

TO-NIGHT, COMMENCING AT 8,
ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LOTTA.
Brilliant artistic hit of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA
in her personations of the two characters,
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
In a new four act dramatisation of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
of that title, expressly adapted for her,
By JOHN BROUGHAM, ESQ.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
DICKENS' STORY.
BROUGHAM'S DRAMA.
LOTTA'S IMPERSONATIONS.
Incidental to the drama a graphic representation of
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
"CASTE," AND THE FLORENCES.
THE FLORENCES AND "CASTE."
FOR NINE NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY.
SATURDAY, LAST "CASTE" MATINEE but one.
LAST FLORENCE MATINEE but one.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Second and last week of the brilliant engagement of Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, in Fulton & Maeder's sensational Drama of
DIAVOLA.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER;
OR,
THE BALLAD-SINGER OF WAPPING,
presented in a very fine style.
FRIDAY, AUG. 23, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
Nobody's Daughter Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE for ladies and children SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

HEINRICH GREINER WILL PLAY Fugues Nos. 3 and 6 on the Narn Bach, by Schumann, at St. Timothy's Church, THIS EVENING, being his first appearance in this country.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE,
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE,
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.
The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.
The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

JENNYS & SON'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—These elegant instruments are now offered to the public in every style, at prices far below any other first-class manufacturer in the country. Parties would do well to examine them before making their selections elsewhere, and would also find it greatly to their advantage to buy directly of the manufacturers. Factory and warerooms Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced teacher of music, Latin and French, in a Seminary; will play organ; also furnish piano. Address MUSIC, No. 14 Vesey-st., for one week.

MARBLE MANTELS.

HUDSON RIVER SLATE COMPANY,

Office No. 25 Park-row, New-York,
offer for sale their beautiful Blue Slate for
Billiard Beds, Mantels,
Sills and Lintels, Slate Dust,
S. O. Burial Slabs, Tiles,
Plain and Fancy Curbing, Flagging,
Counter Tops, Cemetery Stock.
Slabs and Blocks of any size or pattern.
Orders received at the Agency,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,

Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gen. McDowell and the Indians—Explosion in Virginia City—The Sutro Tunnel—Fearful Encounter with a Grizzly Bear—Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 29, 1867.

Gen. GREGG, who commands the Territory of Arizona, has been exceedingly active in his recent movements against the Indians. His plan was to take the field in force, and following the redskins to their strongholds, inflict such punishment as would disable them at once. His movements were so rapid and his blows so vigorous, that all hostilities on the part of the Indians were in a fair way of being effectually checked. His policy met the hearty approval of all the old Indian fighters in the country, who feel that nothing short of utter extermination will put an end to the dreadful massacres, which are rapidly thinning out the population, and driving labor and capital from the country. But most unfortunately for Arizona, it is included in the Military District of Gen. McDOWELL, who cannot get through his noddle the stern fact that an Indian is a savage, and not a civilized being. Gen. McDOWELL has issued an order which, if enforced, will prove fatal to all Gen. GREGG's efforts to keep the Indians quiet. According to Gen. McDOWELL's idea, all attacks upon trains and travelers, and the stealing of stock by individuals and small bodies of Indians, cannot be regarded as hostile acts, but as offences against the common law. As the redskins do most of the fighting in small bodies they will be apt to relish this; and no doubt, if they only knew how, would send the General a vote of thanks. The decision is greatly to be regretted, as all protection to the lonely traveler and small emigrant trains are now withdrawn, and hereafter they will be at the mercy of the bloodthirsty devils, who will roam over the plains with the greatest freedom, attacking and murdering all who come in their way.

A SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

A most singular explosion occurred at Virginia City on the 20th of July. One of the clerks at the Post-office was engaged in cancelling the stamps on the various letters about to be sent away, and while striking upon one of them an explosion took place, which very much astonished him. The report was as loud as that of a pistol. The end of the letter was blown open, and the clerk had his coat and whiskers badly singed. Fire was thrown over the room in all directions, and two or three letters that were lying near the one that blew up were set on fire. It is thought that the letter contained a long string of percussion caps upon tape, such as are used upon carbines and some of the self-capping rifles, as a string resembling such a tape was blown out upon the table and burned there. The explosion filled the room with smoke and the inmates with terror.

LARGE SALE OF LAND.

The California branch of the Pacific Railroad Company have recently purchased the Davis ranch, containing 3,200 acres of land, for the sum of $86,000, free of incumbrance. This ranch is located at Vallejo, which will probably be the terminus of this end of the Pacific Railroad.

IN AID OF THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

R. H. STRETCH, a civil engineer of Nevada, has formed a plaster of Paris model of the face of the country, comprising most of Story and Lyon counties, and the entire area which will be reached by the Sutro tunnel. He has spent a great deal of time and labor upon the model, and being built in sections it is a perfect outline of the Comstock Lode, with all its depressions and elevations, all its mills and mines, and the adjacent towns and cities. Each spur of Mount Davidson, Cedar Hill, Gold Hill and the foot-hills to Carson River stand out in bold relief, and are represented with the nicest accuracy. The model is to be forwarded to SUTRO who, by its aid, will be able to practically demonstrate to all unbelievers, the absolute necessity of his grand project, not only for the benefit of the owners of the Comstock, but for the commercial prosperity of the world. It will probably be placed on exhibition at the East, and must prove an object of great interest to all lovers of science and art. The artist has been true to nature, and those who are fortunate enough to examine this model will be able to form a perfectly accurate idea of the character of the country which it represents. It will demonstrate that the tunnel will cut unknown veins of ore, rich in gold and silver; and when it is completed each stockholder will be certain to receive a handsome dividend on the invested amount of capital it requires to complete one of the grandest projects of the age, and when completed it will be grander and far more beneficial to the world than even the famous tunnel at Mount Cenis.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred last Saturday morning, at the City of Nevada, resulting in the instant death of Hon. R. H. FARQUHAR, the present County Clerk, and the Union candidate for Clerk of Supreme Court. Mr. FARQUHAR and his brother opened the office at the usual hour in the morning, when they were almost overpowered by a strong smell of gas. Mr. FARQUHAR went into an inner room to see if he could discover the leak, and very foolishly lighted a match. In an instant there was a terrible explosion, killing Mr. FARQUHAR instantly. His brother was knocked senseless, and was badly burned. All the windows were blown out of the building, which was also otherwise badly injured. The shock was felt all over the city. Mr. FARQUHAR was a young man of remarkable promise, and his sad and sudden death has cast a gloom over everything.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The California branch of this Order is now thoroughly organized, and is making itself felt and feared by the different political parties. Major-Gen. MILLER commands the department on this coast, and under his leadership the Order has increased to nearly 50,000 members, and in another year the Boys in Blue will have the politics of the State in their own hands.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL KILLED AT VICTORIA.

Mr. JOHN PIDWELL, the Superintendent of Roads of the Colony at Vancouver's Island, was killed at Esqui malt on the evening of July 11, as the steamer *Idaho* was leaving this port. It appears that important Government dispatches which were to be forwarded to England were behind time, and the Captain of the steamer being behind time declared that he would wait no longer. Mr. PIDWELL craved five minutes delay, which the Captain finally granted, and Mr. PIDWELL dashing spurs into his horse started up the road toward Victoria. At the first corner he met a buggy with dispatches, which was being rapidly driven toward the steamer. Before either party could rein in a collision took place, the buggy was smashed and the occupants thrown out, while Mr. PIDWELL was shot out of his saddle against the wheels of the buggy and then fell to the ground beneath the hoofs of the horses. When taken up it was discovered that his skull was badly fractured. He died in about an hour.

AN INDIAN HUNG BY INDIANS.

There seems to be a little sense of justice remaining in the Indian breast yet. Last Wednesday an Indian and his squaw came into Long Valley. They were instantly recognized as the principals in the murder of JOHNSON HICKOX on the south fork of Eel River about six weeks ago. The Long Valley Indians arrested, tried and hung him in their own way. The squaw then made a confession, and told them where they would find HICKOX's gun which was recovered.

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH A GRIZZLY.

A few mornings ago, as a young man named VANCE, who lives at Bear Creek, was going up to his cabin, his passage was disputed by an enormous grizzly bear. He fired and the bear fell. Not being well acquainted with the nature of bears, the young man advanced for the purpose of dispatching him. The old grizzly quietly awaited his approach, and as soon as he came within reach rose on his hind legs and knocked the gun out of his hands before he could fire. The bear immediately gave another blow and tore open the flesh over VANCE's right eye, cutting two severe gashes and tearing the flesh from the bone. One nail of the bear at the same time caught the nasal bone at the root and tore a portion of it away, and passing along tore out the left eye. The bear then commenced hugging, at the same time chewing and lacerating him in a fearful manner. He dislocated his wrists, broke his fore arm, and tore the flesh from both hands. He also bit his left knee severely and cut a frightful gash across the fleshy portion of the limb above, bit through the fleshy part below the knee, and tore both limbs from the knees down to the ankle, and then laid down on the young man. After both remaining quiet for some time the bear moved off, and VANCE ventured to get up and make his escape. A young boy discovered the bear and succeeded in killing him at the first fire. He then followed up his tracks and discovered VANCE faint and exhausted. The young man is expected to recover, and in future will probably give bruin a wide berth.

POLITICAL.

As the campaign begins to draw to a close the prospects of a Union victory continue to brighten. The result of the bolters' convention, which struck certain names from the Union ticket, has awakened the Union Party to the dangers which menaced it. The most influential men nominated by that Convention have not only declined the honor, but have taken the stump for the ticket nominated in June. Mr. BIDWELL finds it hard work to recover from his disappointment. Although badly defeated in the Convention, he yet thinks that he is the choice of the people, and that if everybody had stayed away from the primary elections he would have been unanimously nominated. Mr. GORHAM, the Union candidate, is stumping the State, and is making a fine impression. The great fight will be on the Senatorial election. Although there is a great deal of bitter feeling against Mr. CONNESS, yet I think he has the inside track at present. Mr. SERGENT, his contestant, is a strong and popular man, and may run him out.

BIBLE REVISION.

Rev. Mr. BURLL, agent of the American Bible Society, has challenged Rev. Mr. BUCKBEE, agent of the American Bible Union, to a public discussion of the Bible question. Mr. BUCKBEE has accepted. The discussion is to continue three days, each gentleman to occupy half an hour at a time. The necessity of a thorough revision of the Bible will be the principal topic, and will undoubtedly prove highly interesting to all who are interested in that question. ROD.

AUSTRALIA.

Terrible Rain Storms and Floods—Postal Affairs—Proposed Exploration of Western Australia—Northern Queensland to be a Separate Colony.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1867.

The P. N. Z. and A. R. Company's steamer *Ruahine* arrived at this port Aug. 7, with the July mail from Australia and New-Zealand.

The Sidney *Empire* of July 1 says:

"This country has been visited by a more terrible flood than any that has been known since the first white man set his foot upon the soil, and its results have been most desolating, making whole families homeless, destroying life and property to an extent which is as yet beyond calculation. When the *Kaikoura* left Sydney, on the 1st of June, it was noted that the rain had continued, almost without intermission, for two months; but up to that time no great fears of destructive floods were entertained, though business was interrupted by the wet weather, and the continuous down fall of water caused general inconvenience. The *Kaikoura* had severe weather on her voyage to Wellington, but left that place for Panama on the 8th of June with sixty-five passengers and 14,500 ounces of gold. The weather continued bad on this coast, and Wednesday, the 9th of June, culminated in a storm which has been described as a hurricane and which continued for four days. Great fear was entertained in the City of Sydney that the low-lying lands of the country most exposed to floods by reason of the numerous water courses falling through them, and the narrowness and circuitous course of the outlet to the sea would be inundated; but no one expected that this was the beginning of the most disastrous flood that had ever occurred in New South Wales, and that the sympathies of the people of the country would be tasked to a degree beyond anything that had ever been previously known. Yet so it has proved. On Friday, the 21st of June, accounts reached Sydney which startled and alarmed the whole of the inhabitants, but which unhappily proved to be true. The whole of the valley of the Hawkesbury River had been flooded to a height unknown and unrecorded by the oldest inhabitant or by history. The town of Windsor was surrounded by water, and so sudden had been the rush of the flood from the highlands, in consequence of the previous saturation of the ground, the farmers and their families had to flee for their lives, abandoning all they possessed to the raging waters. The incidents that occurred were most shocking. In one case a farmer sat upon the roof of his house with his family for twenty hours, holding his youngest child in his arms until the infant died from the effects of cold and exposure, for the rain was pouring down in torrents, and the whole of the surrounding land was one wide sea of water. The father then had to throw his dead child into the flood and take up another in the hope of preserving it. On Saturday, the 22d, the house gave way, and was swept down with the flood, drowning the mother and nine other children. The father and four others were saved by the boats which had been sent off to rescue these unfortunate sufferers. By this time the whole of the valley was inundated, and the fertile district of Richmond presented the appearance of a great lake. Fears were felt that the town of Windsor itself, where at this time some thousands of persons were congregated, would be involved in the general devastation, but happily this did not occur. The flood was so sudden and so overwhelming that all means of escape seemed to be cut off, and many families, some consisting of weak mothers and young children suffering from severe illness, had to remain for hours on the roofs of their houses during the severest weather that has ever been known on this coast until succor could be given. As soon as this intelligence was known, the Government acted with the utmost promptitude. Boats and crews to man them were dispatched by railway to the nerest point to Windsor, and although the flood was stil rushing down in torrents, and a part of the railway was submerged, the brave men who manned these boats succeded in last in reaching the scene of desolation, and in rescuing very many who had almost given up all hope.

Wellington has also felt the full violence of the June storms and the attendant floods.

The first part of the statistics of the Colony of Victoria has recently been published. The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony during the year was 32,187, of whom 21,142 were adult males, 7,639 adult females and 3,397 children. Of this total number, 15,632 adult males, 4,373 females and 1,990 children were from the neighboring colonies, of whom 8,222 were from New South Wales and Queensland, 3,296 from South and West Australia, 2,369 from Tasmania, and 6,087 from New-Zealand. Of the latter there are 5,043 adult males to only 624 adult females. The number of arrivals from the United Kingdom has been 8,071 adult males, 3,133 females and 1,310 children; total, 8,614. From foreign ports the arrivals were 1,439 adult males, 133 females and 97 children. Of the arrivals from the United Kingdom, 3,610 were warant holders, and 584 were Government immigrants.

It was decided by the late Postal Conference held at Melbourne that the termination of the three lines proposed should be at Sydney. This is not in harmony with the representation made to the Victorian Assembly by Mr. VERDEN, but it is affirmed by the representatives of New-Zealand. The decision, however, in the Victorian Legislature, was not made on this supposition, and it seems likely that this is a matter which will be subject to further discussion and adjustment.

It is stated positively in well-informed circles in Brisbane that a dispatch was received from the Home Government by the last mail, to the effect that the Imperial Government will not object to the establishment of the Northern Territory of Queensland into a separate colony as a Crown colony—that is, with a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales before the era of responsible government; one feature of which is, the legislative body is composed of one-third Government nominees, the remainder elected by the people.

The diggings at the Mormish, Queensland, promise to turn up something as valuable as gold, in the shape of precious stones. Six different varieties of stone have been obtained, and forwarded to Sydney for inspection. Crystal quartz is found in many of the Queensland gold fields, and it remains to be proved whether the specimens obtained belong to that order of crystals, or to the true diamond class.

Another attempt to explore the eastern interior of Western Australia is about to be made by the York Agricultural Society. Some light, therefore, may be expected to be thrown on the fate of LEICHHARDT, the explorer, and his party.

Splendid accounts have reached Hokitika, (N. Z.,) from the new rush in the Waimea district. The diggings are situated upon a wide extent of table-land, which is drained by a small water-course.

A heavy flood has occurred at the Crocodile Creek gold-diggings, Queensland, and caused damage to the extent of £2,000. A rush has taken place to the district of Rosewood, where some good-sized nuggets have been found.

Mr. H. WILLIS, manager of the Colonial Bank at Tarnagulla, Victoria, disappeared with £5,000. He has, however, been apprehended.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held yesterday, President SHALER in the chair.

The Committee on Discipline, to whom was referred the request of CARLISLE NORWOOD, Esq., of the Lorillard Insurance Company, that the rules of the Department be suspended relative to the presentation of $50 to Messrs. SCANLON & MURRAY, members of Engine Company No. 4, for services rendered in extinguishing the fire at No. 64 Liberty-street, returned the same with the recommendation that the request be granted.

The following report relative to the proposed deduction of salaries, &c., was received, but the Board failed to adopt the same.

At a meeting of a Committee of the Whole, held Aug. 15, 1867, Mr. GALWAY in the chair, the following report was adopted:

The Committee of the Whole respectfully report that they have had under consideration the resolution of Mr. ABEE, to rescind the action of the Board on July 17, 1867, providing for the appointment of additional acting firemen, at a salary of $700 per annum, and that after mature deliberation they are of the opinion that the same should not be adopted until some other plan should be substituted by which the prospective expenditure of the Department be limited to an extent equal to that contemplated by the original resolution creating the office of acting firemen.

Immediately after the reading of the above, Mr. ABEE offered the following addition to the report, which was received and adopted:

Resolved, That no appointment of acting firemen, at a salary of $700 per annum, be made until a substitute is presented and considered by this Board.

A complaint received from ROBERT C. BROWN, Foreman of Engine Company No. 36, asking that certain members be dismissed, was granted.

In the matter of the following-named firemen, asking to be transferred from their several companies to others, in each case for obvious reasons, the application was denied: THOMAS JUDGE, of Engine No. 10 to Engine No. 17; JAMES HAMILTON, of Engine No. 17 to Engine No. 1; DAVID CLOSEY, of Engine No. 17 to Engine No. 10.

The petition of JAMES Y. WATKINS and others, requesting the reappointment of WM. A. WATERBURY, to the position of bell-ringer, was received and denied; existing regulations prohibiting such action on the part of the Commissioners.

No other business of importance transpiring, the Board adjourned.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Athletic vs. Eckford—The Athletics in a Tight Place.

The game between these clubs yesterday was the best display of the series, and toward the last was so close as to make the Philadelphians rather nervous. After defeating two of our best New-York clubs, the Athletics looked upon their game with the Eckford Club as an easy affair, and one which they would win without any trouble. The admirers of the game evidently took the same view of the matter, as the attendance was rather slim in comparison to what it was on Monday and Tuesday. The betting men were offering all manner of extravagant odds, and bets were made on the Athletics winning by ten runs. The Eckfords were without the services of WOOD and COLEMAN, and this weakened their nine to a serious extent. The game opened with a lead for the Athletics of nine to five, the batting being very free and the hits safe. The Eckfords obtained two in their second inning, but the Athletics offset this with four, leaving the totals 13 to 7. MALONE, the pitcher of the Eckfords, gave the Athletics "slows" in the next three innings, which didn't seem to suit them very well, and after making one run in the third inning, they were twice "whitewashed." The Eckfords in the meantime added six to their score, leaving the totals 14 to 13. Loose fielding helped the Athletics to four runs in the sixth inning, when they were again "whitewashed" twice. This was a little more than the Athletics had bargained for, especially as their opponents, by good batting, had added six more runs to their score, leaving the totals 19 to 18, with the ex-champions in the van. The crowd all along had exhibited their feeling in cheers for the gallant manner in which the Brooklyn club had played an up-hill game, and when they took the lead they were positively boisterous with excitement. The Athletics were correspondingly depressed, and the betting men looked decidedly blue. But the eminence on which circumstances had placed them was too much for the Eckfords; in fact, they were not equal to the occasion. The ninth inning was commenced with the Eckfords at the bat. RYAN and FESLER, the two first batters, were a little too anxious and retired in short order. NELSON, the next to the bat, reached his second on a fine hit, but he was left there, as MALONE was easily disposed of. With but one to get to tie and two to win, the Athletics had all they wanted to do, and if the Eckfords had taken all the chances offered them, it would have taken another inning to decide the game; but all were nervous and excited. NELSON at short missed two chances for double plays when the game stood a tie, and one man out; and so the Athletics continued to score till they had made five runs, and the game finally ended with the totals of 23 to 19.

Looked at in any light, this was the best-played and most exciting game of the series. The Eckfords batted MCBRIDE in good style, while the Athletics found it hard work to punish MALONE's slow twisters. If he had adopted this style of delivery from the commencement the result would undoubtedly have been a defeat for the Athletics. As it is, the Eckfords can take the credit to themselves of making so good a stand against the famous batting club of the country. NELSON did the best batting of the game, reaching his second base three times on hits; KLEIN and PATTERSON also batted well. FISLER and SENSENDERFER led the batting score for the Athletics, and BERRY made the only home run of the game. Both clubs fielded loose at times, and the display was not creditable to either side. We append the score:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	ATHLETIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Kline, 3d b	1	4	Kleinfelder, 1st b	5	2
Swandell, c	4	2	McBride, p	2	3
Ryan, c. f	5	1	Reach, 2d b	4	2
Fesler, l. f	5	1	Wilkins, s. s	3	3
Nelson, s. s	1	4	Fisler, 3d b	1	4
Malone, p	4	1	Sensenderfer, l. f	1	4
Pattison, 2d b	1	3	Berry, c. f	3	3
Allison, 1st b	3	2	Radcliff, c	3	1
Grim, r. f	3	1	Cuthbert, r. f	5	1
Total	27	19	Total	27	23

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	5	2	1	1	4	1	2	3	0—19
Athletic	9	4	1	0	0	4	0	0	5—23

Fly-catches—Eckford, 14; Athletic, 11.
Out on fouls—Eckford, 7; Athletic, 7.
Left on bases—Eckford, 4; Athletic, 5.
Home runs—BERRY, 1.
Passed balls—SWANDEL, 8; RADCLIFF, 5; CUTHBERT, 5.
Bases on called balls—Eckford, 0; Athletic, 1.
Umpire—Mr. CHARLES MILLS, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SIMONSON and BENSON.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

Alleged Arson—One of the Prisoners Committed.

Yesterday morning GEORGE B. REILLY, WILLIAM B. LINDSEY, W. H. MORRIS and JOHN MORRIS, were brought before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with having set fire to the premises No. 623 Sixth-avenue, on Monday evening last, when the following testimony was elicited:

Michael Shannessy, a District Engineer of the Fire Department, testified that he attended the fire at No. 623 Sixth-avenue; he found the fire under the platform in front of the store window, made to cover the gas metre, a portion of the platform having been torn away to make an opening; after the fire had been extinguished, which was before any damage had been done, SHAUNESSY made inquiry as to the owner, and was informed that four men had been seen to leave the store just before the fire was discovered.

RODERICK G. COLLINS, who lives at No. 623 Sixth-avenue, over the store of REILLY, testified that on the night of the fire he was standing at the street-door and saw these four men leave the store between 11 and 12 o'clock, and within three minutes after they had left he discovered the fire and gave the alarm. By the testimony of WILLIAM H. LINDSEY it appeared that he and W. H. MORRIS and JOHN MORRIS were the parties in the store with Mr. REILLY. They had been playing cards, and came out between 11 and 12 o'clock, REILLY coming out last and closing the door. They turned into Thirty-sixth-street toward Broadway, took a Broadway car and went down-town, the parties separating about 1:30 o'clock at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street. This evidence of LINDSEY was corroborated by that of W. H. MORRIS and JOHN MORRIS. Officer CROWLEY testified that he made the arrests, and found upon the person of REILLY a policy of insurance in the Niagara Insurance Company for $800, being $450 on stock as plumber, $150 on plumber's tools, and $200 on fixtures and furniture. Upon these facts, Justice LEDWITH held that the evidence was insufficient as against LINDSEY, W. H. MORRIS and JOHN MORRIS, and ordered their discharge on the criminal charge, holding them as witnesses against REILLY, who was committed for an examination.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners met yesterday. An invitation was extended to Gov. FENTON to visit the institutions in the charge of the Commissioners on the 5th of September.

Complaint was made by Mr. SOGART, a Swede, who arrived on the 19th inst., against a man named JOHN KRIEGER, an employe of the Railroad Companies, for impudence and insult to him while in search of information. The Railroad Companies were directed to suspend KRIEGER pending an investigation by the Castle Garden Committee.

Mr. BISSINGER brought before the Board the fact that passengers *en route* for Chicago are detained unnecessarily on the way, and ill used during the passage. It was on motion resolved, that the Committee having railroad matters in charge be instructed to request the Railroad companies to use the emigrants more humanely and to forward them with every possible dispatch.

The following statement was handed in, and read:

Number of emigrants arrived to Aug. 14, 1867		156,806
Number of emigrants arrived since to Aug. 21, 1867		6,253
Total		163,059
To same date in 1866		163,051
Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Aug. 14, 1867	$352,051 96	
Received since to Aug. 21, 1867, for commutation of passengers	13,847 50—	365,899 46
Total		$389,972 41
Disbursements as per previous account to Aug. 14, 1867	$257,348 16—	257,348 16
No payments since		
Balance in bank		$132,624 25

The Board then adjourned.

Fresh Beef from Ohio—The Refrigerating Car a Success.

The TIMES contained a few days ago a description of a new patent railroad car, called the "Lyman Refrigerating Car," constructed for the purpose of transporting slaughtered beef and other meats, long distances in all kinds of weather, and preserving the same fresh and pure as when first killed. Every housekeeper knows that a large proportion of the beef, mutton, veal and pork, sold in the New-York market, is utterly unfit for human food, in consequence of the feverish, exhausted, and often diseased condition of the animals on their arrival here, after a long journey by rail in crowded, pent-up freight cars. The great desideratum has been to discover some means by which meat could be transported from the West, especially in hot weather, in a prime state, so as to permit the slaughtering of the animals when in good condition, fresh from the green pastures where they are raised. The Lyman refrigerating car has proved, on experiment, to be just the thing desired, and there is reason to hope that our City will be able ere long to rid itself of the slaughter-house nuisances, and at the same time get supplied with far better and more wholesome meat than has hitherto come to this market. The first of these cars arrived at Hoboken yesterday from Ohio, laden with dressed carcasses of 16 steers and 123 sheep—all as fresh, pure and sweet as on the day they were killed. They came by way of Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, and the Morris and Essex Railroad, and were four days on the passage. The ice in the car, of which about one ton is required, had to be renewed only once during the trip, and the temperature remained, with slight variation, during the whole distance at 45° Fahrenheit. The construction of the car is such that a current of air passes constantly through the masses of ice at either end, and thence through the body of the car containing the meat. The humidity of the atmosphere is condensed by the ice and at the same time cleansed from all impurities, so that when it comes in contact with the meat it is dry, cold and pure, thus securing the three essential requisites for the preservation of meat. Large numbers of people visited the car at Hoboken yesterday, and the opinion was unanimous that the invention had proved itself a success. A company has been organized, called the "Lyman Refrigerating Transportation Company," which proposes to build and put in immediate operation large numbers of these cars on the different lines of railroads leading to the City, and to furnish our citizens with fresh and wholesome meat. None but vegetarians can fail to wish the enterprise success.

Another Fenian Congress.

The Stephens-O'Mahoney wing of the Fenian organization in this country have convened a Congress in this City, which opened its proceedings at No. 814 Broadway yesterday morning. About 220 delegates from the different Fenian Circles have arrived. Mr. O'CONNOR, of Boston, occupied the chair, and Col. O'CONNOR, who figured in the late rising in Kerry, was chosen President. It is understood that the object of the Congress is to bring harmony out of chaos, and effect a union between the belligerent Fenians on this side of the Atlantic, which will be as difficult a task as the upsetting of British rule in Ireland. JOHN SAVAGE, who writes for the *Irish People*, is spoken of as a new Head Centre. The only business transacted yesterday was the reception of credentials and the appointment of officers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—GEORGE N. WESTON, a young man 23 years of age, lost a large sailboat about three weeks ago near New-London. Hearing that she had drifted on to Fisher's Island he went to Mystic, where he hired a small sailboat 12 feet long and started for the island, which he reached without mishap. He inquired of the inhabitants if they had seen his lost boat, and being told they had not he returned to his boat and made sail for Mystic. He had not proceeded more than a mile when a dense fog arose, so that he could not see the boat's length ahead, but knowing his position and the way his boat headed, he would no doubt have reached Mystic had not a heavy squall struck the boat, which instantly capsized, and as there were four hundred pounds of ballast in her she sank almost immediately. Young WESTON gave himself up for lost, but seeing a seat of the boat, which had become disconnected, and a small rope, he obtained both and lashed himself on the board, on which he floated for seven hours, when he was picked up by the schooner *J. B. Bleecker*, Capt. ANDREW ELDRED. He was seen first by the mate, CHARLES CHESEBRO, who was at the wheel, as the schooner passed within two feet of where WESTON was floating. The mate seized the main sheet, jumped overboard, and succeeded in getting WESTON safely on deck, where restoratives were administered, and he recovered in two or three hours.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.—HUGH MCQUEEN, of No. 6 Bowling-green, was knocked down and slightly injured by PATRICK QUINN's cart. The driver was arrested....HUGO ROTHE, aged 5 years, while playing in Forty-fourth-street, had his leg broken by a gate which fell upon the limb. He was taken home to No. 548 West Forty-fourth-street....The body of STEPHEN O'TOOLE, who was drowned by falling into the water from the barge *Henry Washington*, on the 18th inst., while on an excursion, was found floating yesterday in the North River, near One Hundred and Thirtieth-street....THOMAS SMITH, a hostler, was kicked by a horse in the Fourth-avenue Railroad stables, corner of Thirty-second-street and Lexington-avenue. He was taken home....The body of an unknown boy, aged 16 years, was found at Pier No. 24 North River. The boy was dressed in black pants, check shirt, having no hat, coat or shoes. The Coroner was notified....A fire occurred yesterday morning in the lager-beer saloon and boarding-house No. 330 Seventh-avenue, occupied by FREDERICK HAWK, being caused by a boarder looking for vermin. No damage was done....A false alarm of fire was given last evening at 6 o'clock.

FATAL ACCIDENT DURING AN EXCURSION.—On Tuesday last a fatal accident occurred in the Sound to Mr. THEODORE R. CLARK, who formed one of an excursion party on the schooner *Trenton*. The schooner left this City on Saturday last with a large excursion party on board, and during Tuesday Mr. CLARK, while passing from one part of the vessel to the other, fell through the hatchway, and received injuries which shortly afterward resulted in his death. The schooner immediately returned to the City, and Mr. CLARK's remains were removed to the Bellevue Deadhouse. The deceased was formerly an actor at Niblo's Theatre. He was a native of Glenn's Falls, was about twenty-seven years of age, and unmarried.

AN EXAGGERATED REPORT.—A sensation story was placed in circulation yesterday by an evening paper, to the effect that an unknown man, "tall and thin," had managed to defraud several of our City merchants by means of false pretences, and that he succeeded in robbing Messrs. J. BESSON & SON's safe of over $12,000 in bank bills and Government bonds. Inquiry was made by our reporter in the proper quarter, and he ascertained that the unknown thief had only obtained $35 in cash and some private papers of no material value, and the Messrs. BESSON feel greatly annoyed at the absurd report placed in circulation. The Police were on the lookout for the sharper, which prevented our publishing the fact before.

THE FIRST UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—The members of the above Society paid in their seventh subscriptions last evening, at their office, Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street. The total sum, including subscriptions, fines, books, &c., amounted to $737 05, making a grand total in bank of $3,652 80, after paying all expenses. There are now vacancies for twenty-six members to complete the required five hundred. The Second Coöperative Building Society, of which J. W. FARMER is President and A. ALLINGHAM, Secretary, will hold a special meeting at the above rooms on Friday evening next, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of issuing $1,000 shares, at 50 cents weekly; also to carry out the object of buying a tract of land contiguous to some railway for building purposes.

ANOTHER CASE OF YELLOW FEVER.—JOHN O'NEILL, a longshoreman, died at No. 146 Cherry-street, on Monday last, as is alleged of yellow fever. He had been at work on board the *Montreal*, from Matanzas. There was no sickness on board the ship during the voyage. The late residence of the deceased has been thoroughly disinfected by the health officers.

PERSONAL.—Hon. R. M. BLATCHFORD has been unanimously elected President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Mr. STEBBINS having sailed yestedray for an extended tour in Europe. Mr. BLATCHFORD resigned the position of President of the Board some time since, on his appointment as United States Minister at Rome.

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—The People's Cheap Labor and Trade Protective Association is the name of an organization just effected among the colored people of this City, which is to be universal in its workings. WM. FLYNN is President, ALEXANDER WYNKOOP Vice-President, and L. B. MATTHEWS Secretary. WM. G. HAMILTON is special agent to make purchases and solicit members for the same.

THE LOEW BRIDGE.—It is said that two persons doing business on Broadway are about to commence actions against the City for damages sustained by the erection of the Loew Bridge. One gentleman rates his damages at $3,000.

THE DOG POUND.—Up to Saturday last 6,528 dogs had been killed at the public pound. The dogs will be paid for at the Pound after Saturday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SHOOTING A BURGLAR.—Mr. WICKHAM, of the firm of S. HUTCHINSON & Co., of this city, shot a burglar named PAUL J. FITZSIMMONS, who was committing depredations on his premises, in Bayside-avenue, Flushing, early Tuesday morning. Hearing a noise in his yard at 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr. WICKHAM went to the door and hailed the man, but received no answer, the stranger meantime advancing toward Mr. WICKHAM. After giving him several warnings to stop, Mr. WICKHAM fired his pistol at the fellow, who was about thirty feet distant, and the ball entered his forehead, near the right temple. He dropped on his knees, and Mr. WICKHAM, on going to him, discovered that the supposed burglar was FITZSIMMONS, whose family had been constantly receiving food from Mr. WICKHAM's kitchen. He took the fellow into his house and called in a physician, and it is expected he will recover. FITZSIMMONS had a number of chickens with him, which were not at first discovered. Mr. WICKHAM made an affidavit of the facts in the case before Justice SILLIMAN, of Flushing. He affirms that, had he recognized the thief, or had he known that his only business was stealing a few chickens, he would not have shot him; but being alone, the suspicious actions of the intruder in approaching caused him to act in self-defence.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH FENIANS—LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING LAST NIGHT.—A call issued by PETER LANGAN, Centre, and M. TAGGART, Secretary of Emmet Circle F. B., drew together a large and enthusiastic assemblage of Fenians at Masonic Hall, Grand-street, E. D., last night. This was the first public meeting of the Order in the Eastern District since the Canadian invasion, and was about the largest ever held. A brass band was engaged for the occasion, and kept up the enthusiasm by playing Irish national airs. Centre LANGAN called the meeting to order, and stated its object, which was to revive and stimulate the patriotism of his countrymen in the cause of national regeneration. Mr. PATRICK JOYCE, late from Ireland, was the first speaker introduced. At the conclusion of his address, a gentleman in the audience interrogated him as to the former doings of the Fenian leaders, and intimated that they were not the purest of men. His interrogatories had the effect of raising somewhat of a tumult, but the audience finally became satisfied with the answers given by Mr. JOYCE, and harmony was restored. Capt. GRACE, Mr. GEORGE CAMPBELL, and others, delivered addresses, about fifty fighting members were added to the roll, and the assemblage dispersed near midnight, cheering for old Ireland.

THE RECENT CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of JOHN MALONE, who was killed by being run over by a car on the Coney Island Railroad, near the Sheepshead Bay Road, on Sunday last. The car, it appears, ran off the track, the deceased got off and walked ahead. The car started on, and the driver called out to him. He started on a run to get out of the way, but missing his footing fell and was run over. Several witnesses were examined, but as there was no evidence to implicate either the driver or conducter, a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

FIGHTING FIREMEN.—Shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, while Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 was proceeding to a slight fire in the Fourteenth Ward, they were attacked, as alleged, by Hose Company No. 7, when a brief but desperate battle ensued. A young man named FRANK EGBERT, a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, was very severely wounded in the head by a blow from a trumpet in the hands of a member of the Hose Company. The fight occurred on Bushwick Bridge. Both companies belong in Greenpoint. Sergt. BRENNAN started with some men to the scene of disturbance, but too late to catch the rioters at their work.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At a late hour on Tuesday night a man named WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, residing in a tenement-house in Green-street, near Franklin, Greenpoint, was so severely beaten, as he alleges, by HUGH DOWD and JAMES MCCORMICK, that his life is considered in danger. His assailants reside in the same house with him. When the Police visited the place they found CUNNINGHAM bleeding copiously from the lungs and suffering acutely from internal injuries caused by the kicks of his assailants. The accused were arrested and held to await the result of CUNNINGHAM's injuries.

THE HUDSON-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The railroad from the Hudson-avenue Ferry to the new Greenwood Cemetery entrance is progressing rapidly. The rails were laid some two weeks since, and it is expected that the entire work will be finished by the 10th of September next. The route is through Hudson-avenue from the ferry, Flatbush and Ninth avenues to the new cemetery entrance. The President of the road is Ex-Alderman JAMES A. VAN BRUNT, and the contractor Ex-Street Commissioner JOHN M. PERRY.

BARBECUE AT MYRTLE-AVENUE PARK.—A large number of colored people assembled at Hauft's Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday to participate in the barbecue held by the members of the Union Congregational Church. An ox of mammoth proportions was roasted the previous night and served up to the hungry crowd in good style during the day. The visitors at the Park appeared to enter into the festivities quite joyfully and everything passed off very pleasantly.

THE RECENT ROBBERIES ON LONG ISLAND.—The two young men named JAMES TALBOTT and THOMAS MCCAULEY, recently arrested for perpetrating several robberies at Coney Island, Bath, Canarsie and Fort Hamilton, have been identified by Messrs. TYLER and WARD, of Flatbush, and Mr. JOHN HODGSON, of Brooklyn, as having stolen articles from their premises. Some ten or twelve complaints are now lodged against them.

SAD AND FATAL CASUALTY.—BENJAMIN BORDEN, 13 years of age, employed in L. WATERBURY & Co's ropewalk, in Waterbury-street, E. D., was yesterday morning caught in the machinery at that establishment and almost instantly crushed to death. Deceased resided with his parents at No. 501 Grand-street, E. D.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—A woman named CAROLINE HEENE, residing at No. 401 Fulton-avenue, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on the charge of bigamy. As alleged, she married three men named respectively DINKERSPEIL, SCHULTZ and HEENE. The examination of the case was adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUDDEN DEATH AT CONEY ISLAND.—JAMES SHIELDS, whose family reside at No. 102 Duane-street, New-York, died suddenly at Coney Island on Sunday, while bathing, as supposed in an apoplectic fit. An inquest was held by Justice JOHNSON, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last evening, about 7 o'clock, an infant one year old, named JESSIE ANN LERRICK, fell from the second story window of the residence of its parents, No. 889 Myrtle-avenue, and was so severely injured that its life is despaired of.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man named GREARY was yesterday drowned at Sheeps Head Bay. He jumped from Johnson's Dock into shallow water, and striking on the bottom, broke his neck. His body was brought to this city last night.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The number of emigrants who arrived at this port during the week ending yesterday was 6,253; total number from Jan. 1, 1867, 162,059, against 163,059 during the same time last year.

NEW-JERSEY.

STRANGE CONDUCT AND MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—A gentleman who came passenger from the West to Jersey City over the Erie Railway, on Tuesday night, makes the following statement in reference to the strange conduct and sudden disappearance of a young lady while the cars were under full motion: He says a young lady got on the cars at Owego and occupied a part of the seat with him. In conversation she stated that she resided in Jersey City and was returning home. She was very reserved, modest and uncommunicative. During the afternoon, the window being open, the cinders came in very fast and covered her dress. The gentleman remarked to her as a hint to close the window, that the sparks were coming in rather fast, to which she paid no attention. Soon afterward her parasol dropped from the seat and was handed to her, but she made no movement to take it, and he laid it on the seat. At leaving Turner's, while the informant was in the smoking-car, the train running at a high rate of speed, the young woman took her cloak and proceeding to the forward end of the car went out. A lady noticed her veil blow off, but she made no attempt to save it, and that was the last seen of her. On nearing Suffurn's, the gentleman returned to his seat and found the young woman absent, and was then told that she had gone out. He immediately searched the cars, but she was nowhere to be found. She left behind a parasol, a paper bundle and linen handkerchief. The young woman was about 20 years of age, wore a light-colored delaine dress, dark sack and jockey hat. It has since been ascertained that the body of a young lady was found on the track of the Erie Railway, between Slostsburgh and Southfield, and it is supposed that she fell from the platform of the car while in a fit.

ROBBED ON THE HIGHWAY.—Detective Officers SMITH and BRANT, of the Newark Police, late on Tuesday night, arrested a man named JOSEPH COLLINS, in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, charged with having the night previous robbed a South Orange farmer, named WM. L. SMITH, of $115, while stupidly drunk on the highway. It appears that SMITH started to walk home from Newark, but being intoxicated, sat down by the roadside in the outskirts of the city, and fell asleep. Soon after COLLINS came along, and was seen by a boy making efforts to place SMITH upon his feet, and then went away. SMITH fell asleep again and remained there several hours, and on awaking discovered that he had been robbed of $115 in greenbacks. He laid the matter before the police authorities, which resulted in the arrest of COLLINS as above stated. The accused admitted his guilt, restored $65 of the stolen money, and informed the officers where they could go and find the balance. The accused was yesterday committed to the Essex County Jail for trial.

DOINGS OF A SUPPOSED INSANE MAN.—A man named THOMAS HOLLAND, generally known as "Crazy Tom," was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice ALLEN, of Jersey City, as a too dangerous character to be at large. It appears that HOLLAND seized his wife and placed a rope around her neck as is supposed with a view of strangling her, when Mrs. SABINA BERSHEIM, residing in the same house, interposed. Upon approaching, HOLLAND released his wife and immediately seized Mrs. BERSHEIM, put the rope around her neck, by which he held with one hand, and with the other flourished an ax over her head. Before any harm had been done, however, some of the neighbors rushed in and secured HOLLAND, thus releasing the woman from her perilous position. HOLLAND is a returned soldier, and not long since was an inmate of the Trenton Lunatic Asylum.

LOSS OF AN ARM.—About 9:30 o'clock on Tuesday evening, WM. E. DE WILLEGER, of No. 49 Coles-street, Jersey City, stepped off the front platform of a Desbrosses-street car in New-York to admit a lady. Just as he was about to return to his place, the driver whipped up his horses, which gave the car a sudden start, and Mr. DE WILLAGER fell, and the wheels passed over and crushed one of his arms. The injured man was conveyed to his home, and yesterday amputation was performed by Drs. OLCOT, Sr. and Jr., and Dr. LUTKINS.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN JERSEY CITY.—At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, the Mayor sent in a batch of between thirty and forty veto messages against granting liquor licenses. The Board passed twelve licenses over the vetoes, and also granted 201 additional licenses for inns and taverns and restaurants.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found in the Passaic River, near the plank road bridge was yesterday identified as that of HENRY STEGMAN, who worked in MCDERMOTT's cabinet factory in Newark. It is supposed that he was drowned while intoxicated.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE INCLINED RAILWAY.—The name of the boy whose arm was crushed by being run over by a car on the inclined railway in Newark on Tuesday, is DAVID RAN, residing at Westport, Monroe County, Penn. After amputation was performed, he was removed to St. Barnabas Hospital.

INQUEST.—The Coroner's jury in the case of JAMES RADWAY, a pauper found in the streets of Jersey City in a dying condition, rendered a verdict that he came to his death for the want of proper food and care previous to being admitted to the hospital.

BREVITIES.—A Government officer has taken possession of the Newark Oil Refinery, pending the investigation of alleged frauds in the internal revenue....The sum of $8,990 has been collected in the diocese of Newark for the benefit of the Pope....CHARLES SHAEFER fell from a wagon near Newark on Monday evening, and fractured his leg....ISAAC BROMET, of Newark, was relieved of $20 while on the cars for New-York on Tuesday....A printer named DE WITT C. KITCHEN has been arrested in Newark for passing a $10 counterfeit bill, of the Flour City National Bank of Rochester....Lightning caused a barn, contents and barrack, at Baptistown, to burn down on Wednesday, a week ago, causing a loss of $5,000. DANIEL WARNE was the unfortunate owner.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The COTTON market is steady and the stock scarce; Georgia Middling, 28½c.; Low Middling, 27½c. RIO COFFEE quiet and unchanged. FLOUR dull but steady for all descriptions. WHEAT—Prime advanced 5c. We quote for Common $2 50, ranging as low as $2 for both White and Red. CORN—White, $1 12@$1 16; Yellow, $1 15@$1 18, as to quality. OATS lower: receipts large; sales at 62c.@70c., according to quality, mostly at 63c.@68c. for Prime. RYE, $1 33@$1 45, the latter for Prime. PROVISIONS steady. There is a good consumptive demand for Bacon, but no large sales nor quotable change in prices. SUGAR firm and in good demand; sales of prime Porto Rico at 13½c.@13¾c.; fair to good Refining, 11½c.@11¾c. WHISKY, in bond, 30@35c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR firmer; Family, $10 25@$10 75. WHEAT dull; $2 20 for No. 1 Winter Red; $2 35@$2 40 for Winter White. CORN firm; light supply; sales at 90c.@91c. OATS dull; 50c.@60c. for No. 1. RYE firm; sales at $1 23 for No. 1. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. Middling, 26c. WHISKY steady at 30c. in bond. BULK PORK dull; little demand; held at $23 25@$23 50. BULK MEATS firmer; sales of Shoulders at 11c.; Sides 13½c.; Clear Rib at 14½c.; Clear Bacon Sides in good demand at 15¾c. LARD unchanged; sales at 12¾c.@12⅞c. HAMS unchanged. BUTTER scarce and firm, 20c.@24c. TALLOW scarce, and in good demand. CANDLES in good demand at 24c. FLAXSEED $1 with large receipts.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $8 25@$10 25. WHEAT active; Spring has advanced 4c.@5c.; No. 1 Spring, $2 93@$2 96. CORN quiet; 97c. for No. 1, and 92½c.@9.¾c. for No. 2. OATS active at 49½c.@50c. RYE has advanced 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 18@$1 21 for No. 1, and $1 13@$1 14 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet but firm; $1 01@$1 02 for No. 2. PORK active at $23@$23 50. LARD firm at 12⅝c.@12½c. CATTLE moderately active, at $6@$6 60 for fair to good shipping. DRESSED HOGS buoyant, and advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $6@$6 30 for the best. SHEEP dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 90,000 bushels Wheat, 131,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, none; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Flour, 9,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—11c. to New-York for Corn, and 14c. for Wheat. FLOUR in good demand; sales 800 bbls., at $9 75@$10 for new Spring; $10 50@$10 75 for new Amber Ohio; $12 75 for new White Indiana. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN very dull and generally held at $1 04; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 mixed Western at $1 03. OATS—New Western offered at 65c., buyers awaiting a still further decline. RYE nominal. BARLEY—Market bare. MESS PORK $23 50@$24 for heavy. LARD 12¾c.@13¼c. HIGHWINES nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR active and steady; sales 270 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 50 for Double Extra. Included are 500 bbls. National Spring grade, at $11. WHEAT and CORN scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL, $2 50 ℔ 100 lbs. MILLFEED scarce. SHORTS $20. SHIPSTUFFS, $28 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Wheat 9½c.; Corn, 7¾c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—12,000 bushels Wheat. CANAL EXPORTS—7,500 bushels Wheat.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

TOBACCO quiet, but unchanged. COTTON dull. HEMP unchanged. FLOUR firm but unchanged; receipts 2,600 bbls. WHEAT declined 5c.@10c.; Choice and Fancy $2 30@$2 40; ditto red, $2 20@$2 30; Spring $1 53@$1 75; receipts 13,000 sacks. CORN advancing; sales at $1 08@$1 12½ for White, and $1 02@$1 06 for Mixed and Yellow; receipts 3,850 sacks. OATS firmer; 64c.@68c.; receipts 1,100 sacks. RYE $1; receipts 537 bushels. BARLEY firm; 85c.@$1 15 for Spring, and $1 50@$1 75 for Fall. MESS PORK $24 25@$24 50. BACON and LARD unchanged. WHISKY—Free $2 05.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

COTTON dull; Low Middling, 26½c.; sales, 350 bales; receipts, 84 bales; exports, 2,737 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal and unchanged. FLOUR—Holders are firm; Superfine, $8 50@$9; Treble Extra, $12 50; Choice, $14. CORN quiet; $1@$1 25 was the whole range. OATS quiet and firm. MESS PORK quiet but firm at $26. BACON—Holders asking 14c. for Shoulders and 18c. for Clear Sides. LARD—Jobbing sales at 14½c.@14¾c. for tierces. Gold, 139⅝@140. Sterling Exchange, 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ per cent. premium.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR steady and firm, with a good demand; Double Extras from Winter Red Wheat, $10 50@$11; Double Extras from Amber Wheat, $11@$11 50; Double Extras from Winter White Wheat, $12 50@$13. WHEAT firmer but unchanged, with a fair demand for No. 1 Winter Red at $2 16; No. 2 was held at $2 10. CORN more active; sales of No. 1 Mixed at 99c.@$1; Yellow at $1 02. OATS unchanged, with a firm demand. RYE quiet at $1 15 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 10. PETROLEUM dull and nominal at 24c.@26c. for White, in bond.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The receipts of Beef Cattle at the Cambridge Cattle Market yesterday were 877 head. The market is firmer and prices 25c. ℔ hundred weight higher than last week. Extra beef $12 25@$12 75; first quality, $11 25@$11 75; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $9@$9 50. Milch Cows and Calves $40@$100. Sheep and Lambs; receipts, 7,487 head. The most were sold for $3@$3 50 ℔ head. Some lots sold as low as $1 75 ℔ head. Spring Lambs $2 50@$3 50. Veal Calves $5@$15.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR from new White Wheat, $11. WHEAT—White Michigan declined 5c.; sales at $2 20; Amber declined 2c.; sales at $2 11@$2 13; receipts to-day, 27,000 bushels. CORN advanced 1c.; sales at $1 03 for No. 1 Wabash, and 97c. for No. 2; receipts to-day, 18,000 bushels. OATS declining; sales at 57c. for No. 1; receipts to-day, 25,000 bushels. RYE firm at $1 16 for No. 1.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

TOBACCO—Sales 158 hhds. Leaf at $3 75@$29. WHEAT, $2 05@$2 10. CORN—Shelled, $1, delivered. OATS, in bulk, 55c.@60c. RYE, $1 10. MESS PORK, $23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@17½c.; Hams, 20c.@21c. LARD, 12¾c. COTTON quiet at 24c.@25c. WHISKY in bond, 30.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The COTTON market is flat and dull, with only nominal figures. Factors show more disposition to sell. There were no transactions to-day, and quotations are nominally lower. Seventy-five bales changed hands yesterday at private figures. Eleven bales of new cotton have been received to date.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

COTTON quiet; Uplands 28¾c. PETROLEUM—Refined 27½c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Sales 2,500 bushels Red Southern $2 40. RYE closed advancing at $1 60. CORN firm; stock scarce; sales 4,000 bushels Yellow $1 25; Mixed Western $1 23. Oats dull at 71c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

COTTON flat at 26c.@26½c. Superfine FLOUR, $9@$9 25. CORN, $1@$1 10. OATS, 65c.@65c. PORK, $26. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@17¼c. LARD—Tierces, 13½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT active but lower; sales of No. 1 at $2 87. OATS, 45c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—16,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

COTTON dull and declining; no sales; Middling, 2?c.; receipts 107 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

COTTON inactive; sales 9 bales; quotations nominal; receipts 161 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Nothing doing in Cotton, and the sales are too limited for quotations.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 21.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weaker at 52½c.@53c. RESIN quiet at $3@$7.

Pacific Coast Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 19.

Gould & Curry	$640 00	Savage	$4,000 00
Hale & Norcross	3,000 00	Potosi	340 00
Crown Point	1,225 00	Ophir	100 00
Yellow Jacket	1,010 00	Belcher	225 00
Imperial, per share	135 00	Alpha	400 00

California Steam Navigation Company, 72½.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 52½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾; Gold, 141. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
Union	Aug. 10	Bremen	New-York.
Northern Light	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York.
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Antwerp	Aug. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Aug. 14	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Aug. 24	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Paris	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Periere	Aug. 24	New-York	Havre.
Britannia	Aug. 24	New-York	Glasgow.
West Metropolis	Aug. 24	New-York	Bremen.
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London.
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
Fulton	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.

Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.
Columbia	Aug. 22	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, will close at the General Post-office on Thursday, Aug. 22, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 21.—*In steamship Russia for Liverpool*.—F. Van Assche, Havana; J. Cardenas, Havana; P. Yradier, Havana; Miss J. P. Bolles, Boston; Miss Susie Cole, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Rosselle, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hastings, Miss E. R. Hastings, Miss M. W. Hastings, Miss Kate Hastings, Albany; Mrs. Ball, Saybrook; Geo. Sibby, London; A. S. Peabody, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Hosford, child and servant, J. C. Abrams, T. Fachiri, New-York; Wm. Binney, West Indies; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Floyd and 3 children, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ellis, Senator Howe, Master P. H. Smith, Chicago; Lieut.-Gov. L. L. Woodford, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Smith, Chicago; Bishop Kerfoot and son, Penn.; S. H. Kerfoot, Chicago; Col. H. G. Stebbins and servant, C. H. Stebbins, Mrs. Osgood, Miss C. Moore, New-York; Miss Jackson, Chicago; Mr. Maintenant, Mr. Guyman, France; E. N. Lawrence, Martin Bates, Martin Bates, Jr., New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Jennings, London; F. W. Otheman, New-Yord; Sames Thomson, Aberdeen, J. H. Solomon, C. C. Allen, New-York; M. L. Clark, Jr., Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Du Vernet and child, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. R. Cheney, Connecticut; Thos. Tobin, California; A. Rickard, Mme. Baselle, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Herrick, child, infant and servant, Miss C. L. Kellogg and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kellogg, Ed. De Witt, Geo. G. De Witt, W. P. Talboys, S. M. Raisbeck, New-York; J. H. Trevithick, Meadville, Penn.; A. Mellor, Philadelphia; J. S. Curtis, Mrs. M. A. Warburton and 2 friends, Hartford; Miss Jane Ridden, Cork; M. Bisck, France; Rich. Taylor, England; C. Hallar, Newark.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall—Fredk. Elliott, Mrs. Walbridge and son, A. A. Levi, Mrs. A. Von Sohr, Jane Maria Journi, Miss S. Bliss, J. K. Mack, Mrs. Brown, daughter, child and infant, Mrs. Osmer, G. Mencke and wife, Miss Lucy Erickson, E. B. Elfeldt, Miss Beckhardt, Robert West, wife and 2 children, Miss West, Miss Mary A. Shank, James Webster, A. J. Bowie, Jr., Max Frankman, C. M. Burt, Ralph Martin, John Gawne, Miss S. L. Brown, P. Riley, wife and child, B. H. Wright, Miss Addie Pennoyer, S. C. Tisdale, Capt. Kolskuff, John Lawton, Charles M. J. Plum and 2 daughters, S. A. Peyser, Arthur A. Smith, W. B. Cross, wife and infant, P. Solari, F. Arosemena, Antonio De Mir and wife, J. J. D. Granados, W. C. Pettijohn, Mrs. Hughes, child and infant, G. V. Stoddard, Felipe Barreda, C. H. Soule, Joseph F. Rice, James Crossland, David Turpie, H. N. Weinbrenner and wife, Charles Crossland, Wm. Schaffer, Guiton Bolton, E. Behrendt, B. F. Weidler, J. Burns, Louis Denzer, J. H. Goodale, E. M. Jaquith, wife, 2 children and infant, Mrs. Harman and child, J. Brownell, wife and family, J. H. Brownell, Israel Kats, M. Jacobi, C. H. Holt, Miss M. A. Bell, Mrs. G. Gove and child, Miss Carrie E. Everett, Mrs. Huntley, 2 daughters and 2 children, E. Huntley, Francis D. Drew, John Birmingham, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. S. E. Sarcombie and child, E. P. Heald, George Brooks, Hugh Whittle and child, Mrs. L. L. Fields, Mrs. Terrell and child, Master George Dickinson, and a large number in the second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 20.—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London and Havre*—Adam Hay, Mary and Annie E. Hay, J. Baldwin, Anna and Eliza M. Baldwin, A. Glanz, wife and 2 children, J. Sullivan, O. Marvin, C. Cox, H. B. Curling, S. E. Bylandt and wife, J. Meucles, S. Ranson, wife and son, J. Doulton, Sarah Geersharp, T. C. Whitney, E. A. Halle, S. Burdeck, E. Thompson, D. E. Hollman, Esther More, M. E. Morton, S. S. Aylward, G. D. Haillow, R. and L. Penkarth, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hunter and family, Julie Oppenheimer, Pauline Herbert, A. Maisset and wife, Bertha and Julius Oppenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, E. Hoechster, Robert Austin, Miss L. Langlois, Ida Branbach, and others in second cabin.

In bark Kerelaw, from Kingston, Jam.—W. B. Finch, Thomas De Casseres, T. McCarty.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 17 | Sun sets....... 6 48 | Moon rises... 11 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 39 | Gov. Island. 1 23 | Hell Gate..... 2 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Rising Star, Seabury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Steamers Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Christel, (Brem.,) Freidrichs, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Surprise, Ranlett, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bros.

Barks Anna & Bertha, (Prus.,) Halsers, Rotterdam, Sloman & Edye; Primo, (Ital.,) De Barberie, Bristol, J. B. Phillips & Co.; Aristides, (Pruss.,) Brummerhof, Cadiz for orders, H. Koop & Co.; Lakemba, (Br.,) Rood, Hautsport, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Helena, (Hamb.,) Finkler, Hamburg, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Arabian, (Br.,) Richard, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Wm. Cundall, (Br.,) Stewart, Wilmington, N. C., W. F. Tufts & Co.; A. L. Palmer, (Br.,) Kaye, Pernambuco, P. I. Nevius & Sons; L. L. Wadsworth, Benley, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Osprey, (Br.,) Poitres, Cork and a market, J. Edmiston; Wm. Crever, Haley, Mobile, G. G. Young & Co.

Schooners M. C. Mariner, Mariner, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Son; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Counmans, Kingston, Jam., Brett, Son & Co.; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Saybrook, Rackett & Taylor; Henry Castoff, Knowles, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Sloop Ella Jane, Healy, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London Aug. 4, and Havre 8th, with mdse. and 406 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Aug. 19, 50 miles E. of George's Shoals, saw ship Atlantic, bound W.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Kerelaw, (of Ardrossan,) Easson, Kingston, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft.

Bark Casilda, (Brem.,) Ide, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 ds., with sugar to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Charlotte, (of Bangor,) Stupell, Lingan 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig George F. Dodge, Salt Cay, T. I., 17 ds., with salt to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Hermes, Blackart, Puerto Cabello Aug. 4, with coffee, hides, &c., to Daliett, Bliss & Co.

Schr. Queen of Clippers, (Br.,) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Virginia Dare, Johnson, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. J. G. Bleecker, Eldridge, Stonington.

Schr. Brave, Crosby, Boston.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Providence.

Schr. Roanoke, Cummins, Taunton.

SAILED—Steamship Russia, for Liverpool.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 21—Arr. brigs Model, from Satilla River; Jessie Rhynas, Rondout.

Below—Ship Bessie, Parker.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21—Arr. steamers Francis, Baltimore; Empire, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 21—Arr. gunboat Osceola, from Santa Cruz. The ships Virginia, from Barcelona, in ballast, and E. Sherman, from Callao, with guano, have sailed for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 21.—The ship E. Sherman, from Callao 115 days, with a cargo of guano, for orders, arrived to-day. She reported having spoken at the Capes ship Memnon, from the same port. The latter vessel received orders to proceed to Baltimore. The ship David Stuart, recently arrived from Valparaiso with a cargo of wheat, has been ordered to New-York. The ship S. D. Thurston, from City Point, with a cargo of tobacco, bound to Havre, is awaiting supplies. The brig Monticello, which arrived yesterday from Neuvitas, has been ordered to New-York. The ship Virginia, from Barcelona, in ballast, which went ashore several nights ago on Willoughby Spit, during a S. E. squall, was got off this morning. She was not damaged in the least, and will await instructions from the owners.

The U. S. gunboat Tahoma, which recently arrived from Pensacola, will be put out of commission at the Gosport Navy-yard; also, the gunboat Marblehead, which arrived last night from Aspinwall. The Marblehead was relieved by the gunboat Saco at Aspinwall, which arrived there on the 13th inst.

Spoken, &c.

Anna Maria—bark, from St. Ann's Bay for London, Aug. 7, off Cape Antonio.

Foreign Ports.

At Puerto Cabello, Aug. 4, brigs A. B. Patterson, Wilkins, for Baltimore 6th; Adela Lauretsen, for New-York 8th.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR SEPTEMBER—now ready—contains Portraits and Characters of Hon. RICHARD D. CONNOLLY, Rev. NEWMAN HALL, Rev. THOMAS BINNEY, distinguished Pulpit Orators; Mrs. HUSBAND and Mrs. HOGE, Sanitary Heroines; Studies in Physiognomy; Something for Gentlemen to Read, by Mrs. G. W. Wyllys; True and False Marriages; Memory; Conscientiousness, its True Functions; Our Religion; Gradations of Intellect; The Races of Man, their Origin; Queen Elizabeth; Toggery; A New Steamer, Spirit of the Age; Central Park and the New Boulevard—illustrated. An interesting number. Newsmen have it. 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Editor, 389 Broadway, New-York.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

MOSQUITO NETS.

$5 and upward, at WALRAVEN'S Linen and Upholstery Goods Emporium, No. 686 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 31, Aug. 21, 1867.

26, 50, 55, 36, 34, 71, 2, 5, 61, 28, 15, 33, 21.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 32, Aug. 21, 1867.

53, 41, 30, 13, 58, 32, 7, 67, 12, 61, 20, 48, 55.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 312, Aug. 21, 1867.

22, 77, 32, 43, 37, 14, 35, 73, 64, 57, 42.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 313, Aug. 21, 1867.

47, 21, 56, 71, 40, 74, 28, 33, 15, 50, 67, 31, 10.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000. Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $18,000. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 495, Aug. 21, 1867.

55, 2, 69, 4, 23, 17, 46, 14, 53, 66, 41 20, 12.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 496, Aug. 21, 1867.

22, 12, 43, 53, 25, 61, 49, 19, 3, 67, 55, 4, 41, 37.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 419, Aug. 21, 1867.

24, 29, 34, 15, 47, 69, 75, 53, 31, 5, 42, 19, 70.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 420, Aug. 21, 1867.

18, 67, 46, 27, 32, 41, 78, 3, 8, 36, 53, 55, 62, 20.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 158 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.